[redacted]ED 1818.

[redacted]HEERING'S
[redacted]NHAGEN
[redacted]Y BRANDY.

[redacted]able Wine Merchants, by whom
[redacted]ds can be obtained on applica-

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,190—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1894.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BRANCH OF THE

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A Seaton	13th Oct.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	20th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th ,,
B.I. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th ,,
B.I. GANGES	4296	800	T Creery	15th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.I. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5100	1070	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamer marked B. M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROHILLA, 18th October. | RAVENNA, 1st November.
SIAM, 15th November.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th Sept., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,325	350	9th Oct.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

To TRIESTE Or VENICE	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Feliner	3,878	650	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 1st, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In Pamphlet form),

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 13th October, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 9th Octr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 13th October, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 11th October, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,951 tons, on the 11th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 25th October, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th October, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAMER FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, DELAGOA BAY, AND PORT NATAL.

BOMBAY and PERSIA S. S. "HUSENI," or "NASERI," will SAIL on SATURDAY, 20th instant. Good Accommodation for Passengers. Reduced Rates. Freight for Cargo, and Passages apply to

ESSABHOY THAVER,
143, Samuel Street, Khoja Mohola, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

OUR BRANCH AT MAHABLESHWAR

Will be RE-OPENED on the 10th October.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

KEMP'S QUININE WINE

STRONGLY recommended by the Medical profession as an agreeable form of taking that invaluable tonic Quinine for Debility after Fever, Faintings, and Sinking Feel at the Stomach, Nervous Debility, and Neuralgia.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8; per Dozen, Rs. 13-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S

COCA CORDIAL

ONE fluid ounce represents 60 Grains of best COCA LEAVES from which the Astringent and Bitter constituents have been removed. The best form in which to administer this valuable drug in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Defussion, Sea Sickness, etc.

Price Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CUTLERY AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

We import the strongest and MOST DURABLE

CUTLERY AND ELECTRO-PLATE

Of the Newest and most BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS and Finish.

Our TABLE PLATE will last for

TWENTY YEARS,

AND OUR

TABLE CUTLERY

Is known throughout the East for its Wear-resisting Qualities and Superior Finish

THE LARGEST STOCK

of Electro-Plate in the Western Presidency.

CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS

For the Table and Pocket, Scissors, Razors, &c.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Special Terms to Messes, Hotels, Railways, &c.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S HORSE MEDICINES.

STRENGTHENING POWDER.
CONDITION do.
HOOF OINTMENT.
VETERINARY LINIMENT.
SORE BACK POWDER.
HEALING OINTMENT.
BLISTERING do.
AKRODERMA.

Disinfectants for the Stable.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S HOOF BLACKING.

A Jet Black Stain for Horses' Feet, which dries immediately on application.

DIRECTIONS:—

Apply with a small piece of Sponge once or twice a Week.

Bottle should be kept well Corked.

Price per Bottle, 12 annas.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S DOG MEDICINES.

CONDITION BALLS.
DISTEMPER Do.
WORM Do.
PURGATIVE MIXTURE.
COUGH Do.
CANKER LOTION.
MANGE OINTMENT.
INSECT POWDER.

Disinfectants for the Kennel.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

APOLLO BUNDER SPECIALITES!

		Rs.	a.
HAM,—Pale Cumberland, from 10 to 24" each,	per lb.	1	3
,, Ready booked,—whole or half	,,	2	2
,, ,, ,, in Slices	,,	2	12
BACON,—Harris's 1st Quality, Wilts, Middles	,,	1	3
,, ,, 1st Quality ,, Bellies	,,	1	1
,, Finest Cumberland ,,	,,	1	1
CHEESE,—Real Gruyere	,,	1	1
Pale Loaf Cheddar	,,	1	1
Double Gloster	,,	1	1

Gorgonzola, Roquefort, and Stiltons arriving Shortly.

Fresh Stores every Fortnight from London.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,

"FLORA DE LA ISABELA,"

KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of 25	with silver foil.	Rs. 8	0 per box.
Primo de Rever	,, 25	,,	6	8 ,,
Regl. Antonio Lopez	,, 50	with ring	11	12 ,,
Non Plus Ultra	,, 50	,,	9	8 ,,
Exquisitos	,, 50	,,	7	8 ,,
Princess as (small size)	,, 50	,,	5	8 ,,
Neuvo Habano Especial	,, 100	,,	6	8 ,,
Do. do. No. 1	,, 100	,,	5	8 ,,
Do. do. No. 2	,, 100	,,	5	0 ,,
Do. do. No. 3	,, 100	,,	4	8 ,,

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
OMBAY & POONA.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to all, including Government Servants. WOMEN are eligible as Subscribers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives. For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

CLEARANCE SALE OF 500 PERFECT WRIST WATCHES.

Usual Price Rs. 20. Sale Price Rs. 16.

NICKEL SILVER CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, UP TO-DATE.

PERFECT & ACCURATE TIME-KEEPERS.

WE offer these fine watches at this low figure for the purpose of introducing them to Public Notice. We have advertised them as a cheaper quality of the MILITARY MODEL UNPARALLELED WRIST WATCHES that are now considered by Civil and Military Officers the PERFECTION OF WRIST WATCHES.

With a view of proving the excellent qualities of these very fine and useful Time-keepers and creating for them a demand, we offer the large number of 500 at a

CLEARANCE PRICE OF Rs. 16 EACH

For one month from this date, the 19th day of September, 1894.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THORPE AND CO.

NEW SEASON'S STOCK.

HELMETS, AND SUN HATS.

NOW ARRIVED.

	Rs.	a.
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT Drab Felt HELMET, Felt under brim, well ventilated, good, strong and lasting	10	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT, White Drill Shooting Hat, body of Cork and Felt, really good and useful...	13	8
ELLWOOD'S TAN HUNTING, as above	13	8
ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET, with outer BULGE, best Drab Felt, strongly made, a splendid protection	18	8
THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection	18	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," with outer Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED air-chamber, a splendid protection... ...	17	8
ELLWOOD'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, finest White Drill...	13	8
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, fine White Dœ-skin		
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, Khakee		

LADIES'

CANTON DRAB FELT, similar in shape to Melton, a splendid protection	8	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB MELTON, fine Felt, with extra Wide Brim, lined Silk and Velvet pad	12	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB FELT HELMET, the new Shape, well Ventilated and light, lined Silk and Velvet pad	13	8
ELLWOOD'S HELMET, covered fine White Drill, splendid protection, lined Silk and Velvet pad	15	8

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

[ESTABLISHED IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, 1852.]

C. N. TOCOS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

PURVEYORS TO

H. R. H. THE KHEDIVE,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF NAPLES,
AND, BY SPECIAL CHARTER,
SOLE PURVEYORS TO THE ITALIAN REGIE.

IN consequence of the increase of our Export Trade with the further East, and in order to release our Customers of the troubles and expenses in getting their supplies from Egypt, we have decided to OPEN an AGENCY in INDIA and appoint

MR. D. MACROPOLO,
of BOMBAY and CALCUTTA, Sole Agent

For the SALE of our famous CIGARETTES. In placing before our numerous friends the Specialities of our Cigarettes, we would call their attention to the fact, that they are prepared from the finest Turkish Tobacco, specially to keep in hot climates, under the direct supervision of an Expert of 30 YEARS' experience of the Indian climate, while their qualities and delicate flavours are too well-known and appreciated to need special remark.

In thanking our Constituents and the Public in general for their generous and candid support, we beg to request that in future they should address their kind orders direct to Mr. D. MACROPOLO, Bombay or Calcutta.

C. N. TOCOS & CO.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The abovenamed Society will give

A CONCERT

TO-DAY, MONDAY, 8TH OCTOBER, AT THE

TOWN HALL,

At 9-15 P.M.

About Ninety Performers.

By Kind Permission of Lieut-Colonel SEPPINGS and the Officers of the K. O. Y. Lt. Infantry, several Members of the Band of that Regiment will assist in the Orchestra.

PART I.

1 Trio fo Piano, Violin, and Violin G ..... Niels Gade.
Miss SCHMUCK, Surg-Lt.-Col. BARKER, and HERR SCHMUCK.

Piano Solo ..... Ballade ..... Raff.
Mr. T. HAMILTON.

3 Clarionet Solo ..... "Concertino" ..... Weber.
HERR STELLA.
Accompanied by Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE.

4 Violin Duet ..... "Petites Symphonies" ..... Dancla.
Miss PEDRAZA and Mrs. COLLIE.
Accompanied by Miss L. PEDRAZA.

Cantata ..... "Feast of Adonis" ..... Jenson.
For Soli, Chorus, and Orchestra.
Soprano Solo ..... Miss N. TUDBALL.
Trio ..... Miss N. TUDBALL, Mrs. MACBETH, and Mrs. OLIVER.

PART II.

1 Sacred Cantata ..... "Song of Miriam" ..... Schubert.
Soprano Solo, Chorus, and Orchestra.
"Miriam" ..... Miss N. TUDBALL.

2 Unaccompanied Vocal Quartett ..... "God is a Spirit" Sterndale Bennett.
(From the Oratorio, "Woman of Samaria".)
Miss E. DUMAYNE, Mrs. MACBETH, Lt.-Col. MARTIN, and Mr. PELL.

3 Chorus ..... Hallelujah ..... Beethoven.
(From the Oratorio, "Mount of Olives.")

The following form the Orchestra:—

VIOLINS.	VIOLAS.	CELLOS.
Mr. Wilson	Herr Stella	Herr Schmuck	Mr Mull
Mrs. Collie	Miss Pedraza	Sergt. Quant	Pte Monaghan

Signor Inzoli Surg-Lt-Col Barker
Miss Kirkham, Miss F. Kirkham. Corpl Bee
Corpl. Powell

FLUTES.	CLARINETS.	HORNS.
Pte MacDonald	Pte Fox	Pte Goodfellow
Pte Mathews	Pte Choake	Lce Corpl Brown.

TYMPANI.	PIANO.	BASS.
Pte. McIntier.	Miss Flower.	Pte Dunzworth

Hony Conductor: Mr. R. B. Nixon
Hony Accompanist: Miss Flower
Hony Secretary: Lieut-Colonel Martin.

PLAN of Seats can be seen and Tickets obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Reserved Seats...Rs. 3. Admittance...Rs. 2.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (Ld.) will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, this day being a Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments' Act of 1881.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

STEAM LAUNCHES ON HIRE.

CLEAN, Strong, and Quick, and under European Control. Arrangements for Trips in Harbour, Picnics, and Visits to ISLANDS entered into. Rates very Moderate. Apply

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE B.-N. Railway GOODS TARIFF No. 5, dated 1st July, 1894, will REMAIN IN FORCE until January, 1895.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

MY WIFE, Mrs. JANET MARGARET POUCH, has LEFT my PROTECTION from the 27th September, 1894. I will not hold myself RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred by her from the above Date.

JOSEPH POUCH,
Engine Driver, Bhusawal.

Stop! Ho! Read this!!

"To gild refined Gold, to paint the Lily,
To throw a perfume on the Violet,
To Smooth the Ice, or add another hue
Unto the Rainbow, or, by any means,
To seek to improve Squibb's Ague Specific,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess."

A Most Successful and Unfailing Remedy
For Fevers, Chill, Ague, Influenza, and Malaria
Is SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

Re. 1-0 (Liquid or Pills), of all Chemists.

23, Hummum St., { MADON, SONS & CO., } Fort, Bombay.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of N. M. WADIA, Esq., C.I.E., Nos. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 18th October, 1894, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1894.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in the place of Hurkisondass Narrotumdass, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment of Mr. J. A. Douglas as one of the Auditors in place of Mr. James Douglas, gone home temporarily.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 8th October, 1894, to THURSDAY, 18th October, 1894, both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 5th October, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of AMRIKABAI alias BHICKOOBAI, Widow of RAMCHANDER BHASKERJEE, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

KHANDERAO RAMCHANDER, Son of the abovenamed Deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, LYTTELTON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 28th Day of September, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 28th Day of September, 1894.
KHANDERAO RAMCHANDER,
In person.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of BAI AMIRAL, Daughter of HAJEE SALLAY MAHOMED HAJEE MAHOMED, late of Bombay, Clutchee Memon, Mahomedan inhabitant, Deceased.

FATMABAI (Wife of HAJEE SALLAY MAHOMED HAJEE MAHOMED, Step-mother of the Deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, LYTTELTON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esq., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 2nd Day of October, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

K. F. MODI,
The 2nd Day of October, 1894.
Messrs. EDGELOW & GULABCHAND,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GREAT SUCCESS! GREAT SUCCESS!!

Overflowing House Greeted

LYON'S

OPERATIC BURLESQUE CO.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.

Every Item Bright, Sparkling, and New.

TO-NIGHT,

The Favourite Burlesque, entitled

THE ISLE OF BEAUTY;

OR, THE PRETTY PERSIANS.

With all the Original Music, Songs, Medleys, and Grotesque and Skirt Dances.

Doors open at 8 P.M. Overture at 9, Sharp.

Box Plan for Reserved Seats at SOUNDY and Co., Fort.

ADMISSION: Rs. 3; Rs. 2; and Re. 1;

Usual Reduction to the Military.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY

CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

CIGARS.

BEEHIVES, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
TAMAUNS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
REGALIAS, PREMIERS, LONDRES.
FAVORITAS, CONCHAS, PRINCIPES.

CHEROOTS.

DAWSON'S AND THOMPSON'S PRIME, with Straw specially sorted.
RAJAHS, NONPAREILS, CELESTIALES.

These are all just opened out, and made of the very Pick of the New Season's Crop. Comparison of Quality invited.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

	Per 100 Rs. a.
No. 1	4 0
„ 2	3 12
Torpedo Specials No. 1	3 4 per 50

Special attention is invited to these particularly Choice Cigars.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS,"
the very Latest Brand out.

"SPOTTED DOGS," "ZENOBIAS,
AND
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS ..... £10,595,969.
REVENUE ..... £ 2,650,372.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES

accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1893, £8,466,405.

ASSETS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

A Reversionary Bonus of 35s. per cent. per annum has just been declared on Life Policies in the new participating Class.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Agents.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broke to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large quantities. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medow Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's Office (where the kit has been removed for sale), very valuable and handsome substantial-made household furniture, specially made to order by Madras carpenters, consisting of complete suits a dining, drawing, bedroom and office furniture, cabinets, table and hanging lamps, carpets, &c., the property of a Gentleman.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 8, Palli Road, Bandora, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, fancy glass table ornaments, a first-rate solid mahogany cottage piano, by Harold and Co, with glass insulators, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Cambay carpets &c., the property of Dr. P. G. Paul, Retired Civil Surgeon to Burma Commission.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the Sale.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, opposite the Bombay Tramway Co.'s stables, valuable teak and blackwood hotel furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, partition screens, table and hanging kerosine lamps, pictures, &c., the property of Mrs. H. B. GINGER.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO

Bombay, October 8, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods—2 bales, each 24 pieces, 24 inches, 56 yards, 21lbs., bleached canvas.

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of drawing room, dining, pier, dressing, and washhand tables, sofas, sideboard, bedstead, almyra, clothes press, chest of drawers, arm and without-arm chairs, &c.

On account of the concerned—

1 box of loose soda machine.

By order of Budrinaron Purshotum, and on account and at the risk of Amrutlal Popat—

1 case coating and 2 cases black Italian.

On account of the concerned—

C. and L. D.—4386—1 case 60 pieces white and cream brocades, 2,391 yards.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. HUGH WILLIAMS, consisting of wearing apparel, trunk, tools, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong and light victoria,
1 serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 strong second-hand landau.
1 high-wheeled bicycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SEED-LEANING MACHINES.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Ahmedabad Street, near Carnac Bunder, opposite Messrs. SHEPHERD and Co.'s Works—

18 Seed-cleaning machines.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Parel Road next to Tramway Terminus, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, plate ware, glass and crockery, a first rate mahogany square pianoforte by Rose and Co., handsome Brussels carpets, table ornaments, windproof lamps, pictures, first-rate large size coal cooking stove, etc., the property of the late J. T. MARSHALL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., at the Rooms of Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, on account and at the risk of the mortgagors—

About 2,00,000 Mangalore roofing tiles, French pattern, in lots of 5,000 each, used by the Government, Railways, Mills, Factories, Private Bungalows, &c.

Delivery at Worlee. Samples can be seen at the Auction Rooms.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 24th and 25th instant, at 1 p.m. each Day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the valuable and artistic complete suites of dining, drawing, office and 7 room furniture by Wimbridge and Roberts, including screens, book cases and presses made to order, superior porcelainware, rich glassware, best electro-plated ware, flower vases and wall plates, first rate wind proof lamps, gas fittings and globes, Persian and English carpets, first rate engravings and paintings, English and Paris-made table and cabinet ornaments, fancy gauze curtains, a double barrelled c. f. 12 bore Rifle by Reilly & Co., a light weapon, in good order, in case complete, large-size aviary with birds, a large collection of choice plants, such as varieties of rare ferns, anthurium, palms, crotons, begonias, roses and other flowering shrubs, fern house, &c., the property of F. YORKE SMITH, Esquire, Solicitor.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

N.B.—The Garden will be sold, at 6-30 a.m., on the First Day of Sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, October 8, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF TOYS, CUPBOARD, BEAMS, &C.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H.C., and in re Nessee Mooljee, an insolvent, consisting assorted tin toys, dolls, toy pianos, lamps, writing boxes, japanned boxes, work boxes, albums, sticks, show flower-pots, cupboards, show cases, empty boxes, &c.

Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, consisting 3 beams (thin).

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT TANK STREET, AND CAMATIPURA.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Veerbaiji, widow of Shapurjee Sorabjee Narielwalla, Ardeseer Shapurjee Narielwalla, and Pestonjee Shapurjee Narielwalla, the Administratrix and Administrators of Shapurjee Sorabjee Narielwalla, deceased, the properties hereunder described, on the Dates below mentioned—

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th Day of October, 1894, at 4 p.m.—

ISTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, partly leasehold and partly quit and ground rent, together with the messuage, tenement, or godown, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being at Tank Street, otherwise called or known by the name of Surti Moholla, without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 475-2-9 square yards or thereabouts, the leasehold portion of which said land or ground contains by admeasurement 147 square yards or thereabouts, and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 20, new No. 16029, old Survey No. 2512, and new Survey No. 2-4-37, and the quit and ground rent portion whereof contains by admeasurement 328-2-9 square yards or thereabouts, and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1532, 1685, 1591, and 1533, new No. 8693, old Survey Nos. 2722, 2724, 2610, and 2611, and new Survey No. 4237, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground and premises are bounded on or towards the east by a public road, on or towards the west by the Tank Street aforesaid, on or towards the north by the property of Mahomed Dalal, and on or towards the south by the Mustan Tank Road, and together with the said godown are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 335, and Street No. 95 and 97, and are now in the occupation of the said Administratrix and Administrators of the said Shapurjee Sorabjee Narielwalla.

On THURSDAY, the 11th day of October, 1894, at 4 p.m.

2NDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or godown, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being in Bombay, on the east side of Northbrook Street, Camatipura, without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3123, Collector's new Nos. 10018 and 10019, old Survey No. 4467, and new Survey No. 5740, containing by admeasurement 387 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Northbrook Street, on or towards the north by the property of Mitha Cassum, and on or towards the south by the property of Jafferji Tyebji, and which said godown and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 891 and Street Nos. 271 and 275, and together with the said piece or parcel of land or ground are now in the occupation of the said Administratrix and Administrators of the said Shapurjee Sorabjee Narielwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Shamrao Paudurang, Attorney for the said Administratrix and Administrators, at the his Office, Forbes Street, or to Undersigned, at their Office, 5, Medows Street.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, October 8, 1894.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, Warner's patent wheels with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new Double-seated circular-fronted side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One new office SHIGRAM, well finished.

One new four-in-hand DRAG (Brake), suitable for a Pair or a team, neatly finished.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES furnished with Latest Style neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the Latest Designs for SALE or HIRE.

A Fresh Consignment of Best Real Mocca Coffee in Bags of 7 lbs. Price, Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

ARMY, NAVY, Contractors, Saddlers, Harness-makers, Outfitters, Milliners, Tailors, Families, Schools and others use SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. 80 OFFICES in INDIA to Supply their Wants.—THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 9th October, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

PROSPECTUS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A PUBLIC COMPETITIVE Examination will be held on MONDAY, the 22nd October, 1894, at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, for the Examination of Candidates for the Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

2. Candidates must be of European or Eurasian parentage, between 16 and 19 years of Age, of healthy Constitution. Physically fit for Military Service, and of good Character. They will be required to produce Certificates showing that they possess these qualifications.

NOTE.—For further Particulars apply to the Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Town Hall, between 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. on any Day except Saturdays and Sundays.

By Order,

B. B. GRAYFOOT, Surg.-Capt., I. M. S.,
Secretary to the Surg.-Genl. with the Govt. of Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
MINERAL OILS.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 24th October, Tenders for the Supply of the following OILS during the year 1895, viz.:—

220 Tons of Mineral Oil for Lubricating Carriage and Wagon Axles.

90 Tons of Non-Corrosive Oil for Locomotive Cylinders.

Tenders must be made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and sent in, accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

A Sample of not less than 10 Gallons of each Oil to be sent in to the General Storekeeper's Office for Trial.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 3rd October, 1894.

GLASS DECORATIVE ART WORKS.

MONOGRAMS, Likeness, Portraits, &c., EMBOSSED and Worked on Glasses, Panes and Mirrors, for Drawing Rooms, Halls, &c. Looking Glasses SILVERED, and any kind of Decoration on Glasses made to order, according to Designs. Also Pictures Mounted and Framed. Moderate Prices.—P. D. KANGA & Co., Church Gate Street.

GREAT ECONOMY IN

BRICK-BURNING

EFFECTED BY USING

BULL'S Improved Single Chimney Kilns.

Twenty-five per cent. of Fuel saved.

DAILY OUTTURN LARGELY INCREASED.

Labour and Trouble Reduced.

For Terms and Descriptive Pamphlet, apply to

GORDON, STEWART & Co.,
5 & 6, Hare-street, Calcutta.

An AGENT WANTED in the Bombay Presidency.

RE THE SORAB WOOLLEN AND COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT BY CAPITALISTS.

TENDERS are hereby Invited for the PURCHASE of the MILLS of the SORAB WOOLLEN and COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, (now in Voluntary Liquidation), together with the Immoveable Property at Dadur, Bombay, belonging to the Company, and the Company's Goodwill, Name, Machinery, Plant, Implements, Materials, Furniture and other effects, and the Stores and Stock-in-trade for the time being lying at the Mill premises.

The Liquidators will also consider any proposal for a Loan at Interest on the mortgage of the Company's property and effects above specified, or any scheme for raising and securing the repayment of a Loan by the issue of debentures.

For further particulars, terms and conditions, plans and specifications, apply to the Liquidators, at their Office, No. 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE TUMBOLY,
Managing Liquidator.

Bombay, 29th August, 1894.

WANTED.

WANTED,

THE undermentioned HANDS for the Bhopal Ginning Factory and Press. Applications invited, stating Terms and Salary expected.

I.—One Gin Engine Driver, for 6 months, from 1st December.

II.—One Driver and Fitter for Press Engine, for the above period.

III.—Three Gin Fitters, one from the 15th November for 7 months; One from 15th December for 5 months; and One for four months from 15th January.

Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, stating Terms and Wages expected, should be sent to us not later than the 31st October, 1894.

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
State Factories, Bhopal.

Bhopal, 27th September 1894.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5 0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND FEBRIFUGE.

SULPHATE of Quinine and Febrifuge manufactured by the Madras Government can be obtained on Pre-payment in one, half and quarter pound tins, from the *Director of the Government Gardens, Ootacamund*, at the following rates per pound:—

	QUININE.	FEBRIFUGE.
Medical Depots	Rs. 14	Rs. 10
Government Officers	„ 16	„ 10
The Public	„ 16	„ 12

If the Quinine or Febrifuge is sent by Post, the following extra charges will be made:—One pound tin, 12 annas; half pound tin, 8 annas; quarter pound tin, 4 annas.

PIANOS.

HARRISON & CO.'S IMPERIAL MODEL.

HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in

This Piano is specially suited for India.

PRICE: £25, Net Cash,

Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE

HARRISON & CO.,
29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"

And a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PILSENER BE
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO BE HAD ALSO AT

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR.

ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Amertca, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..... £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.

Glasgow Deposit Agency (22, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Draft Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months	4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years	4½ per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India	Commission ¼th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	„ ¼th „

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Div'd.	Cash Rate
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INCORPORATED BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,135
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000	100	100	10 p. c.	105 xd
	2,000	100	75		115 xd
	3,000	100	10		50 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	310	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Charter Bank	40,000	320	320	7 pr. ct.	320
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	41	29
National Bank of India	40 000	325	$12½	6 pr. ct.	245
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	Div'd.	225
	750	50	150	7½	225xd
Back Bay Bathe	500	50	50	1½	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	113
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,200
Do. New Issue	500	375	225	Rs. 75	1,300
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd Rs.3	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	631
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,425
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5nl
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	280xd
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	135
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	dvd Rs.21	326
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	80		30
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.	10nl
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	135
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168xd
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	98
Port Canning Co	2,000	1,000	1,000	20	475xd
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,300
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	90	1,000
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	Nil.	65
Telephone Co.	3,200	25	all	5	23
			100		
			720		

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Hurricahee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. 90	1,130
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	227½
Bhowmagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	315
Bombay Cotton Brevi's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	156½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	14	132½
Colaba	800	200	all		195
Cost India	500	1,800	1,800	20	325
	300	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,250
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		Nil dvd Rs.7	107½
Fort	615	2'500		Rs. 80	1,220
French	300	5 0		dvd Rs.25	425
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	491
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	dvd Rs.7½	110
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvd Rs.30	406xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Maharaudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	121
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	105
Motussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	361
Munsur M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	230
New Berar	1,200	500	500	125	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	165
Prince of Wales	100	500	50	Rs15 dv	435
Sahyanadry (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	60	180	2,300
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	615
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16 dvd Rs12	200
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs.	1,170

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	510
Anglo-Indian	1,245	100	100	Nil	44
Ballary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	305
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	710
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	390
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	170
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	230
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.35	1,400
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	910
Coimbatore S and W	1000	100	100	..	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	dvd Rs.25	630
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	635
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	475
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	370xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	90	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd Rs.25	490
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	360
Kingstown	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	720
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	dvd Rs.25	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,175
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	370
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	to 50	1,235xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	dvd Rs.25	530
Jaffer Alli	900	500	500	Nil	350
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800		250	dad Rs.5	140xd
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1 00	900	dvd Rs.25	950xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	200
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	655
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	82
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	710xd
Leopold	2,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	170xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.15	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	910
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,900xd
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	32
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 50	1,745xd
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	Nil	150
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1 000	dvd Rs.60	2,050
Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,778	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	425
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	417½
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1 325
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	615
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	975
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,405
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1,410xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs 10	377½xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	195
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	520
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	556	1,00	1,000	Nil	120
Western India	1,300	1,00	1,000	Nil	725
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G.I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	2100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B. B. & C. R.	...	6 18	...	do.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 29- 0
Gold Leaf	" 28-12 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	" 29-10 "
Do. do. new	" 28- 6 "
Australia bar Gold	" 28-12
Bombay bar Gold	" 28-11
Sovereigns	" 18- 0
Do. Dracons	" 18- 5
Silver 1	" 93- 0
Do. 17	" 93- 8
Carolus	" 305- 0
Mexican	" 197- 0
Five-F. coins	" 300- 0

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Result of First Examination in Medicine, University Library.
Bombay Gymkhana Football Rugby Tournament, Welsh Regiment vs. Middlesex Regiment.
Bombay Gymkhana Golf Scratch Match.
Bombay Philharmonic Society's Concert, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Akbar and Tannadice entered, and the steamers Mahanadi and Cleo left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Dunera entered the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singanore and Hongkong, direct, per extra s. s. Bormida, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-day.

DEPARTURE OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Jutsing Bahadur, the Commander-in-Chief of Nepal, left Bombay for Bhownuggar from Grant Road station, on Friday night, by the Ahmedabad mail.

ERRATUM.—We are asked to state that the barmaid Christina Regenstrief is not a barmaid in the British India Refreshment Room, as stated in our report of the Small Causes case, but is engaged in the Criterion Refreshment Room.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Sukdoo Damodher, a sweat-meat shop-keeper, at Kalbadavi Road, has reported to the police, that his servant, named Ooka, absconded, after having committed theft of two metal watches and wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 26-14.

ACCIDENT TO A CART DRIVER.—Chunda Khandoo, a cart-driver, aged thirty years, residing at Cammateepora, was, on Friday afternoon, standing alongside of his cart, at Colaba, when the cart moved on and one of the wheels passed over Khandoo's left foot, crushing three of the toes. Khandoo was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and treated.

FOUND DROWNED.—At 7 o'clock yesterday morning, one Bapoo Nana, a labourer, residing at Dhobie Talao, saw the dead body of a Hindu, apparently aged about forty-five years, floating on the surface of the water, in a well on the Esplanade. Bapu informed the police, and the body which bore no external marks of violence was taken out. Information was circulated in the town, but the body was not identified. Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry on the Esplanade, when the jury returned an open verdict.

FATALLY INJURED BY A FALL.—On Friday evening, a Mahomedan boy, named Cassum, aged two years, residing with his parents on the second floor of a house, at Mutton Street, was playing on a cot alongside of a window in the house when the child accidentally fell on to the road below, a distance of about twenty-two feet, and sustained a fracture of the skull. The boy was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and after being treated was taken home by the parents. The child then grew worse and died on the following day at 4 p.m. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Mutton Street, on view of the body of the boy, when a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—On Friday, whilst fourteen bags of wheat were being hoisted by the crane through the main hatch from the hold of the British India steamer Pachumba on to the wharf, at Prince's Dock, the sling snapped, and the bags fell back into the hold below. Two coolies, named Pandoo Mattarba and Bapoo Vithoo, who were standing near the mouth of the hold, were seriously injured by some of the bags falling on them. The former sustained a fracture of the left ankle, while the latter had both his legs fractured. Both of the injured were taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and detained under treatment.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By the kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Wetherall and the Officers the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme at the Yacht Club this evening at 5-45 p.m. (weather per-mitting) :—

March	The Arab ... Young
Quadrille	London Life ... Coote
Valse	Fantaisie ... Coote
Selection	Folk Songs of Italy ... Rampezzotto
Mazurka	Emily ... Relle
Galop	The Planters ... Fricke

WORKING UP TO THE LAST MOMENT.—Prior to leaving Bombay by the mail steamer, on Saturday, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment, at the Esplanade Police Court, in the case in which Mahomed Balloo was charged with criminal breach of trust and cheating in respect of Rs. 10,800. Govindlal Girdharlal, a Hindu merchant, had appointed the accused his commission agent to lend sums of money to individual merchant or trading firms of good status. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns. Mr. Cooper performed his last magisterial act by committing the accused to take his trial at the ensuing criminal Sessions of the High Court.

TRADE CATALOGUE.—Messrs. Badham Pile and Co., of Bombay, Poona, and Secunderabad, have attained a deserved reputation throughout India for the good quality and reliability of their goods, and the new catalogue they have just issued shows that in addition to these advantages, the firm avails itself of every opportunity of keeping well abreast of the changing fashions of the day. In addition to the provision of every possible requirement of clothing, specially adapted to the Tropics, Messrs. Badham Pile and Co. are well supplied with clothing suitable for wear in the colder climates of the West, and both ladies and gentlemen going home on leave cannot do better than to obtain their wardrobe from this firm. The boot and shoe and saddlery departments are, like the clothing and hosiery departments, under the practical supervision of English assistants, and are stocked with goods of excellent quality and finish.

ROBBERY BY A NEIGHBOUR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Bama Mahadoo, a mill-hand, was charged at the instance of Inspector Moore, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking by day and theft of property, consisting of a small wooden box, containing gold and silver ornaments and currency notes, of the aggregate value of Rs. 147-14; the property of Sambhoo Tookaram, also a mill-hand. It appears that the parties are neighbours, residing in one chawl but in separate rooms, at Curry Road. On Friday morning, complainant locked the door of his room, and went to work in the mill as usual. About noon accused broke open the door, entered the room, and carried the box into the privy, where he broke open the box, extracted the ornaments, buried them under the ground, and then threw the empty box into the gully behind the privy. One of the tenants, observing the empty box being thrown into the gully, became suspicious, and reported the matter to the police, who, on arrival, took charge of the box and sent for complainant, who identified it as his own. Suspicions falling on the accused, he was arrested and taken into custody. Rama then confessed his guilt but denied any currency notes were in the box. The magistrate remanded the case to enable the police to make further inquiries regarding the alleged stolen notes.

FLOWER SERVICE AT SHOLAPUR.—A Sholapur correspondent writes :—The little church here was prettily decorated with flowers, on Sunday last, on the occasion of a flower service, organized by the Rev. Mr. Powell, the chaplain of the station. This being the first service of its kind ever held in the place, attracted a large gathering. The children of the railway school, numbering about forty, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the church at 4-30 in the afternoon and the service commenced at 5. The children, under the supervision of Mrs. Powell and the Sunday School teachers, who kindly helped in the novel function, marched up the centre aisle, arranged in pretty Sunday dresses, each holding a superb bouquet of sweet-scented flowers and singing an appropriate hymn. This over, the children offered their flowers to the minister, who, as he received them, repeated comforting words from the Scriptures, and arranged the flowers on the altar. The little folk then took their seats in the church, and after a short service, Mr. Powell addressed the children in soothing tones, dwelling on the sweet influence of flowers which, he remarked, were at all places and at all times, a most acceptable gift. The address was a very pathetic one, and went home to the hearts of all. The service was concluded in the same manner as it was begun, the children walking out in procession singing a hymn as arranged "for a flower service," the opening verse of which seems here a most suitable quotation : "Here Lord we offer Thee all that is fairest, Flowers in their freshness from garden and field, Gifts for the stricken ones—knowing thou carest More for the love than the wealth that we yield." The day previous, viz., Saturday, a picnic and treat was got up for the children, and there was as was to be expected, a very large gathering of youngsters belonging to the railway. There were, of course, the usual tea, cakes, games, sports, and prizes. Among those who helped to make things go were the Rev. and Mrs. Powell, railway chaplain, Mrs. Radford, Mrs. Heywood, Miss Alice Ballard, Miss Nock, and Messrs. Ward, Mitchell, Nock, and Dracup. At the close of the games the children gave three cheers for good Mr. and Mrs. Powell. The picnic was in the Moti Bagh and the necessary funds were obtained by subscriptions.

MR. C. P. COOPER, CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

MR. C. P. COOPER, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, after a service extending over twenty-seven years, left for England by the P. and O. mail-steamer Sutlej, on Saturday afternoon last. On Wednesday, a private dinner was given in his honour by Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, the President of the Municipal Corporation, at his bungalow, at Pedder Road, and in the same place, at a later hour the same evening, leading representatives of all classes met at a farewell entertainment given in Mr. Cooper's honour. On Friday, a farewell dinner was given him by the members of the Byculla Club, an honour reserved only for eminent citizens on their bidding this country farewell.

HONOUR AT THE ESPLANADE POLICE COURT.

On Saturday morning Mr. Cooper attended the Esplanade Police Court to finish off some business which remained to be disposed of by him.

A deputation, consisting of representatives of the English dailies published in Bombay, waited on Mr. Cooper in his chambers at 11-30 on Saturday morning, and presented him with a superb bouquet and floral garland in token of the amicable relations that had subsisted between the Press and the departing Chief Presidency Magistrate for the last twenty years. The presentation was made with an expression of every good wish for the long life and prosperity of Mr. Cooper and his family. Mr. Cooper, in reply, said : "Gentlemen of the Press,—I am very much indebted to you for the deputation which represents such an independent Press as that of Bombay, and it is really a pleasure to acknowledge the carefulness and accuracy with which the proceedings and cases in my court have been reported by you. One has to be careful in the discharge of his duties in the face of such an independent Press. It is very gratifying for the Court to acknowledge that fact. I am really sorry to part with you, but I think you will agree with me that what little health is left in me should be carefully preserved. I once more thank you heartily for your kind tribute and good wishes and bid you good-bye."

A presentation also took place in the Advocates' Library, on the first floor of the Court House, where Mr. E. Regnaud, Chief Clerk, Mr. Baba Luxman, Chief Interpreter, and Mr. Shapoor B. Spencer, pleader, garlanded Mr. Cooper, and presented him with a bouquet wishing him long life and prosperity.

Mr. Cooper thanked these gentlemen and the staff of clerks present for their kindness, and said that during the twenty years they had worked together, every one had done his best. He would carry away with him their best wishes, and would look back with pleasure to the time he spent among them. He then wished all present good-bye. Three cheers were given for the learned gentleman as he left the Court House.

DEPARTURE FROM APOLLO BUNDER.

Having visited the Bombay Club on his way from the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Cooper drove over, at 12-30 p.m., to the Apollo Bunder, where a number of his European and Native friends had assembled to wish him *bon voyage*. Among them were Messrs. T. M. Filgate, J. Griffiths, R. S. Brown, C. J. Kidd, J. O'Connell, Dr. Deane, Messrs. A. M. Dharamsi, Chubildas Lulloobhoy, Buttonjee Bomonjee Dubash, S. B. Spencer, S. B. Kapadia, Talakchand Maneckchand, K. E. Ghamat, Babu Ramchandra, S. Y. Dalvi, Nenseybhoy Khairaj, Cumroodin Amirudin, &c. Having shaken hands with those present, Mr. Cooper was presented with a handsome bouquet of flowers, and left in the police launch for the mail boat, in the company of Messrs. Brown and O'Connell, Superintendents Jones and and Roberts amidst the cheers of those present.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA FOOTBALL.

RUGBY CHALLENGE CUP TOURNAMENT.

THE following is the result of the ties, drawn at the Gymkhana last Friday evening :—

1 Welsh Regiment	} Wednesday, Oct. 3.	
2 Middlesex Regt.		
3 Rangers	} Saturday, Oct. 6.	
4 B. V. Artillery	} Tuesday, Oct. 9	
5 Gymkhana		

Play will commence at 4-45 p.m. punctually. The following are the sides :—

Welsh Regt		Middlesex Regt
Pte Dalbier	back	Pte Donovan
Lt Pritchard		Pte Barker
Pte Avery		Lieut Hall
Pte Rickards		Pte Smith
Pte Foster		
Pte Scannell		Lieut Cattell (capt)
Pte Mahony		Drmr O'Donnell
Lt Humphreys		Clr-Sergt Taylor
Lt Cheyne (capt)		Lce-Sergt Swarbrick
Sergt Paish		Lce-Corpl Baker
Pte Emmanuel		Pte Pead
Pte Joseph's	forwards	Pte Harwood
Pte Cullen		Pte Fowler
Pte Slaughan		Pte Buckman
Pte Sullivan		Pte Horne
		Pte Johnstone

BRUTAL OUTRAGE ON A MARRIED GIRL.

THE girl Munchee, aged fifteen years, lately a resident of Mowar, in the Nowsaree District, whose dying declaration was recorded by Mr. E. Wilkin, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, and has already been published in these columns, died on Saturday morning, at the J. J. Hospital. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest at the Hospital, and examined the deceased's mother-in-law, Annee who said : I am the widow of Shivram Narayan, and live at a village, called Vesma, in the Nowsaree district. The deceased was married to my son Ruttonji about eight years ago. She was about fifteen years of age, and had been living with her sister Gunga, wife of Ruttonji Nagar, at Mowar, in the Nowsaree district. She never lived with her husband, who is thirteen years of age. I last saw her alive and well three or four months ago in her sister's house. I did not see her again until six or seven days ago, when I saw her in the J. J. Hospital. Four or five weeks ago I heard in my village that she had disappeared from her sister's house. Immediately after hearing this I went to Mowar and asked deceased's sister and husband where she was, and they informed me that she had gone to a fair at Kattargaum, near Surat. I wrote to my brother's father-in-law, who lives at Kattargaum, and found deceased was not there. I again went to Mowar and told deceased's sister and husband that I would give information to the police as I did not believe their statement. They said I could do what I liked. I then gave information to the police. Eight or nine days ago I came to Bombay in company with head constable Framji Burjorji Moolla, of the Nowsaree Police, and my father-in-law's cousin Govindji Sumbhooji, and they instituted inquiries here for the deceased. I learnt from them that deceased was in the J. J. Hospital, where on the 29th ultimo I saw her. She was conscious and on my asking her how she had come to this hospital, she said she had been brought to Bombay about a month and half ago by her brother-in-law and four others against her will, and that she had been brought to the hospital twenty days ago by some one she did not know. Deceased was then in a very weak state, and spoke with great difficulty. I heard of her death at 7 o'clock this morning. She also told me in the hospital that her brother-in-law Ruttonji Nagar and his friend Ghellabhoy had outraged her against her will ; and that her sister Gunga had attempted to cause abortion, at Mowar, by cruel means. She also said that on her arrival here Ruttonjee and Ghellabhoy had taken her to a woman, named Kassibai, a midwife and had left her at Kasibai's house, and that she had remained there for two or three days, and then some one whom she did not know took her to the hospital. She further said that at Mowar she had been struck by Ruttonjee and Ghellabhoy, and her ornaments had been taken by them. She was a quiet and well-conducted girl. It is customary in my caste (Anavla Brahmin) for girls to be married to boys younger than themselves. The deceased said that her sister Gunga and brother-in-law Ruttonjee had brought her to her then state, and that if she died it would be through their act. The Nowsaree police informed me that deceased was in Bombay. The deceased's mother died about six years ago, and her father six or seven months ago. Deceased had no brother. She had two sisters, Gunga and Cassee.

The inquest was then adjourned for the production of further evidence.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES,—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SONS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

THE NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE ninth annual general meeting of the shareholders was held on Saturday, at the registered office, Bruce Lane, Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas presiding. The following directors' report was submitted : In presenting their ninth annual report and audited accounts for the year ending 31st July, 1894, your directors have the pleasure to announce that a very good business has been done by the company during the year under report, and they hope that the accounts which are already circulated to the shareholders will be found highly satisfactory, and now ask you to adopt the report and the accounts. The joint working agreement with your neighbouring ginning and pressing factory expired on the 30th June, 1894, but your directors hope to renew the same for the next season. The total quantity of cotton ginned by the company during the year was pullas 13,926¾ against pullas 6,921¼ ginned during the preceding year. The total number of bales pressed by the company during the year was 1,205, bales against 8,760 bales pressed during the preceding year. On referring to the accounts you will observe that the total net earnings of the company amount to Rs. 25,259-7-10, including the sum of Rs. 510-6-6 brought forward from last year, which your directors propose to apportion as follows : —That a dividend of Rs. 30 per share be declared absorbing Rs. 15,000 ; that Rs. 5,000 be transferred to reserve fund account ; that Rs. 2,500 be transferred to the depreciation fund account ; and the balance of Rs. 2,759-7-10 be carried forward to next year's account. The new gin engine, which was ordered out last year through Messrs. Drewet Chowna and Co., was duly erected in your factory, and was worked during the whole season without stoppage of any kind. The coal consumption by the erection of this engine has come down very low, and consequently a great saving is made in the cost of coal. The retiring director on the present occasion is Mr. Moolji Anundji who is eligible for re-election. Mr. Byramji Darabshaw Nariman has sent in his resignation as a director of the company, which your directors have accepted with regret. The board has filled up the vacancy by appointing Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas, which appointment your directors believe you will approve and confirm. Your directors recommend you to appoint an auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration. The machinery in your factory is well taken care of, and is all in excellent working order. Your buildings and machinery are insured against fire for Rs. 1,20,000.

The directors' report and audited accounts made up to 31st July last were adopted and confirmed. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share was declared payable on and after the 18th inst. The appointment made by the directors of Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas as a director of the company in place of Mr. Byramjee Dorabshaw Nariman, resigned, was approved and confirmed. Mr. Maneklal Atmaram was appointed an auditor of the company with a remuneration of Rs. 75. Mr. Moolji Anundjee, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director. The thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the directors, and secretaries and treasurers and agents of the company for their good management of the company's affairs during the year ending 31st July, 1894. The proceedings closed with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE JALGAUM MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The third ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday, at the registered office, Bruce Lane, Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The directors' report was as follows :—Your directors beg to lay before you for adoption the third annual report of the company with the audited accounts and balance-sheet for the year ending 31st July, 1894. As reported in the last report your directors, with a view to save your company from working at a loss, had made an arrangement with the owners of Jalgaum Presses, excepting two, who declined to join in the arrangement, to work their presses under joint working system at a joint working rate of Re. 1-12 per bale. Though the arrangement was not lucrative, it saved the company from loss. The new gin engine, which was ordered out last year through Messrs. Drewet Chowna and Co., was duly erected in your factory, and was worked during the whole season without stoppage of any kind. The coal consumption by the erection of this engine has come down very low, and consequently a great saving is made in the cost of coal. The total number of bales pressed during the year under report was 18,733 against 13,631 bales pressed during the preceding year. The total number of cotton pullas ginned during the year was 9,406¼ against 5,824½ pullas ginned during the preceding year. From the statements of accounts already sent to company amount to Rs. 8,219-9-10, including the sum of Rs. 48-1-9 brought forward from last year, which your directors propose to apportion as under :—That a dividend of Rs. 10 per share be declared, absorbing Rs. 6,000, and that the balance of Rs. 2,219-9-10 be carried forward to next year's account. Your buildings and machinery are insured against fire for Rs. 131,000. Under clause 66 of the articles of association of the Company, Mr. Mooljee Anundjee retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint an auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

The report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 12½ per share was, at the request of some of the shareholders, declared, payable on and after the 16th inst. Mr. Mooljee Anundjee, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director. Mr. Manecklal Atmaram was appointed an auditor with a remuneration of Rs. 75. The thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the directors and secretaries, treasurers, and agents of the company for their good management of the company's affairs. The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The twenty-third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, which was to be held on Saturday afternoon, at the Company's mill premises, near Sopari Baug, Parel, was postponed owing to the want of quorum, till Wednesday afternoon, when the meeting will be held at the company's registered office, Tamarind Lane, Fort, instead of on the mill premises.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

N.-W. P.—INDIGO.

THE final forecast of the Indigo crop of the N.-W. P. and Oudh for 1894 is as follows :—

Area.—The area under indigo in the Gangetic Doab, in which tract the plant is largely cultivated with the aid of canal irrigation, was 3,31,943 acres up to the end of July, according to the return published by the Canal Department, as compared with 2,61,388 returned in the preceding year ; while the area in districts outside the Doab, which is obtained from Patwaris' papers, was 83,217 acres against 88,592 in the year before. The total area under indigo was 4,15,160 acres against 3,49,980 acres returned in the previous year, which is 18·62 per cent. more than the last year's area.

Condition.—The germination of the seed was reported to have been good ; and the rains, which were timely, benefitted the plants. Their vitality somewhat suffered from the break in the latter half of July ; while the heavy and continuous rain in August is reported to have injured the leaves to some extent, and prevented the proper development of dye in them. The average condition of the crop in each Division, as given by the Zemindars in their final bulletins, is not, however, much below that reported last year, as the following figures will show :—

Division.	Condition, 10) denoting a full average. 1893	1894
Meerut	70	69
Agra	70	69
Rohilkhand	90	50
Allahabad	87	69
Benares	75	69
Gorakhpur	75	62
Oudh	75	69

Out-turn.—In previous years the average full out-turn of dye per acre in a fairly good year has been accepted as ¼ of a factory maund, and it has been assumed that 1-10 of the total area under indigo is reserved for seed. Adopting these estimates and modifying the standard of out-turn in accordance with the condition of the crop, as reported by the selected Zemindars, the total out-turn of dye in the present year amounts to 62,286 factory maunds, which is 8·95 per cent. more than the out-turn of the preceding year.

ACCORDING to the *Figaro*, Signor Crispi is about to be expelled from the fraternity of Freemasons of which he has long been a member. For some time past his political attitude has excited a good deal of hostility in the lodges. His recent speech at Naples especially is held by so many to constitute direct advances to the Vatican, which is the last Masonic apostasy. A movement for Signor Crispi's expulsion soon arose. The lodges of Turin and Milan have united in petitioning the Grand Master of the Italian lodges to this effect, and these will most probably be supported in their demand by others. Should the Council of the Order refuse the expulsion a secession is expected. The majority of the lodges would sever their allegiance with the Italian Grand Master, and place themselves under the rule of the Grand Orient of France.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

To speak to the minutes of the order.

1082—Ardesir H and D—The Advocate General vs Bai Poonjabai and others—Payne G and S, L S N and B, O W and G.

82-94—Framjee and M—Mohsin bin Sareh bin Oomer bin Ahmed A Banak vs Abdoola Hubib bin Abdoola and others—Crawford B and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

632-92—Ardeshir H and D—Ratanjee Sorabjee Talati and others vs the Indemnity Mutual Marine Insurance Co—Brown and M—Part heard.

633-94—Ardeshir H and D—Ratanji Sorabji Talati and others vs the Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Undefended New Long Causes.

227-94—Craigie L and O—Ellen Lovinia Philadelphia Roberts vs

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 6.

CONSOLS in London, after recovering ⅛ per cent. on Thursday, were ⅛ per cent lower yesterday, at 101⅞; Indian Sterling Loan being unchanged at 109¼. Three and-a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were ⅜ per cent. higher, at £57. The price of Bar Silver advanced ¼d. per oz. to 29 3-16d.; and in New York the metal was ¼ cent dearer, at 63 7/8 per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4·87 dollars. Further allotments of Indian Council Bills, aggregating 7 lakhs, were made to the three Presidencies yesterday, at 1s. 1 9-32d. to 1s. 1 5-16d.—the latter rate showing an advance of 5-32d. on Wednesday's regular allotment price, and of 3-32d. on that obtained for the extra Bills placed meantime. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, however, remained at 1s. 1d. The weekly shipments of specie consisted of £100,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold for this port. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 101¾; Paris Exchange on London declined slightly to fcs. 25·16.

To-day, extra Council Bills to the amount of 6 lakhs have been allotted, between Bombay and Calcutta, in equal proportions, at the further enhanced rates of 1s. 1 11-32d. to 1s. 1 3/8d. The Banks, however, have made no change in their buying rate on India. The only other London financial news wired to-day by Reuter, is a further advance of 3/8 per cent. in 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper at £57 3/8; and of 1-16d. per oz. in Bar Silver, at 29½d., the metal being unchanged in New York, with demand Exchange on London unaltered. French Rentes in Paris have recovered ⅛ of Friday's fall, being quoted at 102.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 31½s., per 416 lbs. sellers, shipment this and or next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk. Tone of the market dull; and Brown Rapeseed at 29½s., per 416 lbs., nominal, shipment this and or next month to Havre, market dull.

An advance of 1-32d. per lb. took place in the price of Spot Mid.-Uplands Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3½d. per lb., and Arrivals were 1-32d. higher on all positions except the most distant, in which the advance was 3-64d., the extreme quotations being 3 23-64d. for October-December deliveries, and 3 27-64d. for February-March. In East Indian Cotton, Westerns and Tinnevellys were 1-16d. per lb. lower. The market closed firm; Surats and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 15,000 bales, inclusive of 300 East Indians; Imports, 4,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

To-day, however, the advance of 1-32d. established in the price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday has been lost, the price returning to Thursday's quotation of 3 15-32d., while arrival prices have receded 1-32d. to 3-64d. per lb. The day's Sales have aggregated 10,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. The Manchester market has remained firm. Surat Cotton at Havre has declined half a franc in "Good" Oomra, and a franc in "Fine" Broach, say, to frs. 34, and frs. 40, respectively.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 10,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 88,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 7,000 bales greater, at 68,000 bales. The total Stock was exactly the same as it stood a week ago, at 799,000 bales. The total Imports were 34,000 bales greater, at 43,000 bales.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-16 cent to 6 5-16 cents per lb.; while January Futures were 4 points higher, at 6·23 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 45,000 bales, the comparative figures to date being as follows:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Friday's Receipts	45,000	37,000	36,000
Week's do.	236,000	211,000	191,000
Since 1st October	703,000	561,000	592,000

Yesterday's advance in the prices of Cotton in New York has been lost to-day, 6¼ cents for Spot Mid-Uplands being again quoted, while Futures for January are 16 points lower, at 6·07 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 43,000 bales, going against 38,000 bales last year, and 34,000 bales the year before.

[illegible] steady yesterday, and a large business, aggregating 5,750 bales, was done in ready old stuff by the Mills, their purchases consisting of 2,300 Compta, at Rs. 155-8; 1,250 Barsee, at Rs. 168-73; 500 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 175; 300 each of Khangaum, at Rs. 168; Untni, at Rs. 159-60; and Bengal, at Rs. 145-7; 250 Akola, Rs. 163; 100 each of Raichore, at Rs. 159½; Karanja, at Rs. 170; and Bhownugger, at Rs. 155; and 50 Chandur, at Rs. 155. Exporters have bought no ready Cotton, but they have contracted for the purchase of 500 "Fully Good" Julgaum, of the new crop for January delivery, at Rs. 164 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been quiet markets to-day; with only a small export business passing; but prices are unchanged except in the case of *Linseed*, which is an anna per cwt. lower, at Rs. 7-15-6 to Rs. 8-1-6 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	166 bales.
Wheat	10,370 cwt.
Linseed	1,974 "
Rapeseed	1,511 "
Gingelly	1,430 "
Groundnuts	614 "
Castorseed	8,758 "
Rice	6,359 "

FREIGHTS are quiet in tone; but quotations are no lower. A little business has been passing to-day at last rates.

EXCHANGE opened quieter at 1s. 1⅛d. Telegraphic and 1s. 1 9-32d. for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 1 3/8d. for three months' sight Credits; but resales again came out and were placed at 1s. 1 5-16d., then at 1s. 1 11-32d. for Demand, then at 1s. 1 11-32d. for Telegraphic, about £50,000 altogether having been reported. More was offering; but the Banks refused to operate under 1s. 1 3-8d. and Telegraphic, meantime, was offering at 1s. 1 9-32d., and at 1s. 1 5-16d. for next year's transfer, but the latter was reported to have been sold for November transfer. The Calcutta market has been closed to-day; and here rates left off as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand....	1s. 1 5-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 1 9-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 1 11-32d. "
Credits do.	1s. 1 13-32d. "
Francs do.	1·41 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 5/8 for cash, and 103 7-16 for the next settlement on the 1st proximo, for 3½ per Cents; but rates afterwards gave way 1/8 to 3-16 per cent., remaining steady at the decline, and leaving off at 103 7-16 for Money, and 103 5-16 for Account.

SHARES have been quiet generally, and weak as to Cotton Mill Scrip, on which we note a further decline of Rs. 35 in Ripon; of Rs. 15 in Britannia; of Rs. 10 each in Colaba Land and Mill, Swadeshi, and Soonderdas; and of Rs. 5 in Bombay Cotton Manufacturing: but Alliance and Hindustan advanced Rs. 10 each. Mofussil, and New Berar Press shares are Rs. 5 lower.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	2¾
The Manchester market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	101 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper.....	57
Bar Silver	29 3-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	88,000	bales.
" " " Surats	4,000	"
" " " Imports of Cotton....	43,000	"
" " " Surats.....	*Nil.*	"
" Stock of Cotton.....	799,000	"
" " Surats.....	27,000	"

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 6.

10 p.m.	78·1

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7.

6 a.m.	76·1
10 a.m.	81·1
2 p.m.	83·3
4 p.m.	82·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BINNING—Sept 18, at 40, Berkeley-square, the Lady Binning, of a son
NELSON—Sept 17, at The Cherry Orchard, Old Charlton, wife of James Henry Nelson, I C S, (retired), of a daughter
YOUNG—Sept 13, at Maidenhead, wife of W Mackworth Young, Financial Commissioner, Punjaub, of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

BROCK—HOLT—Sept 15, at St James's, Piccadilly, by the Rev Frank Smith, Charles Brock, late of Calcutta, to Margaret, only daugater of the late John Holt, of Melbourne
BROOKS—PULLEYN—Sept 15, at St Mark's, Kennington, Algernon Rawlinson, third son of the late Benjamin Brooks, of Spring-grove, Isleworth, late of the High Court Madras, E L to Nellie Xmas, third daughter of the late George Pulleyn, of Brixton
CREASY—POUGET—Sept 72, at St Peter's, Kent, E Becket Creasy, of C lombo, Ceylon, to Elizabeth Ann, only daughter of the late Francis Pouget, of Tottenham
DUFF-GORDON—TOCER—Sept 12, at the Parish Church, Hammersmith, Sir Maurice Duff-Gordon, Bart. of Halkin, to Sophie Mary, daughter of the late Charles Steer, Judge of the High Court, Calcutta
FIRTH—COX—Sept 6, at the Parish Church, Wimbledon, Richard Anson Firth, 1st Burma Rifles, second son of the late Major-Gen Firth, I S C, to M Constance, ninth daughter of C Cox, Esq
FISHER—KERSEY—Sept 15, at SS Peter and Paul's Church, Aldeburgh-on-Sea, William Adrian Fisher, only son of the late Capt William Pemberton Fisher, Indian Staff Corps, to Mary Emily, youngest daughter of George Kersey, Aldeburgh-on-Sea
HERBERT—WALLACE—Sept 12, at St Michael and All Angels', N Kensington, Capt Lionel N Herbert, Bengal Staff Corps, son of the late J N Herbert, Esq, to Ida Louise, daughter of the late R Outram Wallace, son of Major-Genl Sir R Wallace, K C S I, and niece of Sir Louis Cavagnari
JOHNSTON—JOHNSTON—Sept 12, at St Nicholas, Pevensey, James Charles, eldest son of the late James Johnston, Roorkee, N-W Provinces, to Emily Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Johnston, of Corlingford-road, Hampstead
LOWIS—MAN—Sept 11, at St Stephen's, Gloucester-road, South Kensington, by the Lord Bishop of Rangoon, assisted by the Rev T Hewitt and the Rev G S Flack, vicar of the parish, Cecil Chamnain Lowis, Indian Civil Service, second son of Edmund Elliot Lowis, late Bengal Civil Service, to Sarah Joselyn, second daughter of Edward Garnet Man, Barrister-at-law, of Rangoon.
ROBERTSON—SIMPSON—Sept 11, at St Mark's, Bexhill, John Herbert Robertson, Indian Civil Service, elder son of the late John Grant Robertson, Bengal Civil Service, to Helen Rowena, daughter of the Rev James H Simpson, Rector of St Mark's, Bexhill, Prebendary of Chichester

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—Sept 13, at Denver, Colorado, U S A, Harold Alexander, late of H M Lincolnshire Regt, son of the late Major-Gen F Alexander, B S C, aged 34.
BECHER—Sept 15, at Bodicote, Oxon, Emily Jane, widow of Capt Andrew Alameth Becher, 40th B N I, aged 79
READ—Sept 18, at 64, Pembridge-villas, Notting-hill-gate, Hastings Road, late Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces, India, aged 72
ROBERTSON—Aug 5, at Sydney, N S W, after a few hours' illness, William Henry, son of the late Brevet-Major Colin Charles Robertson, R N I, aged 41
ROOKE—Sept 14, at Rampisham Rectory, Dorchester, Rev Frederick John Rooke, Canon of Sarum, aged 77
TWEEDIE—Sept 15, at Edinburgh, William John Tweedie Major-General, retired, H[illegible] I C S, aged 72

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1894.

IT is the firm belief of many good people at home who read anti-opium pamphlets, that ever since what they are pleased to call the Chinese opium wars, the Government of India has forced almost at the edge of the sword the unwilling denizens of the Middle Kingdom to take into their midst a drug that is doing them incalculable injury; and that if the importations from India were stopped, the Chinese would cease to grow the drug themselves. Some colour is given to these opinions by certain statements made from time to time by Chinese officials as to their desire to see the imports stopped for the benefit of the millions of people suffering under this "dreadful bane." Mr. J. G. Alexander was made the depository of several statements of the kind during his recent tour in China "to collect evidence against the use of opium." But Chinese official declarations have been received with caution since the [illegible] when Lord Macartney, the first British Plenipotentiary to Peking, was officially described as an "Ambassador bearing tribute from the Country of England." It is, to say the least, rather singular that certain Chinese officials should ostensibly base their opposition to the importation of opium on moral grounds, when the cultivation of the drug is allowed seemingly without any restriction in their own country. The imports from India are decreasing year by year, and have gone down from 90,096 chests in 1887-88 to 70,841 in 1893-94. The most rapid decline was last year, when the value of the export was 13·3 per cent. It is true that there were two contributory causes to this result—the dislocation of exchange between the rupee and the dollar, consequent on the closing of the mints, and the reduction of the quantity of Bengal opium available for export owing to a succession of bad seasons. But the principal cause of the decline is undoubtedly the increased cultivation of the native drug. The time is probably not far distant when the costly imported article will be driven almost entirely out of the market by its cheaper home competitor. Native opium will be generally smoked while the foreign drug will become the luxury of the very few. Nearly all the British consular reports recently sent in from China give evidence that the tendency is in this direction. The Consul at Shanghai states: "At the moment there is in the port the largest stock of Indian opium on record, and its sale is rendered very difficult on account of its high price." At Taiwari, where the consumption is increasing, "the comparative cheapness of the Persian drug has nearly excluded the Indian altogether." At Chungking opium crops are largely superseded by the growth of cereals, the cultivators having found that the profit on a poppy crop is eighty per cent. greater than that of wheat.

It is more than doubtful, however, whether misguided philanthropists at home have any cause to congratulate themselves, on humanitarian grounds, on the rapid decline in the exportation of the product of the Indian poppy to China We have it, on the authority of Mr. Beauclerk, the Charge d' Affaires of the British Legation at Peking, that the Indian drug is unquestionably purer and less noxious in its effects than the inferior qualities with which it is mixed, or which are taking its place. If smokers are compelled to resort to the cheaper and worse kinds, they will consume more in order to make up for the want of the better and stronger quality. Opium-smoking is a habit so ingrained in the Chinese that its abolition will not be effected by the exclusion of one particular sort. The Indian drug is too expensive for the use of the poorest Chinese, and it is principally consumed by the well-to-do classes. If they are driven to the use of the inferior article, it naturally follows, says Mr. Beauclerk, "that a corresponding deterioration of mental and physical health must ensue." By way of an example of the folly of excluding the best opium from the market, Mr. Beauclerk asks what would happen if the importation into England of good French cognac was prohibited on grounds of temperance and morality, whilst inferior braudies were coming in from other quarters to supply the want of the better stimulant, and "the manufacture of inferior home-produced spirits increasing in proportion to the lack of an article to which well-to-do people are accustomed." Another evil consequence of the wishes of Anti-opiumists in regard to India's trade with China being brought about by natural means, will be that Chinese cultivators will be tempted by larger profits to cultivate the poppy instead of wheat and rice-crops, upon which the teeming millions of the Middle Kingdom depend so much for subsistence. In the absence of railway communications, China is more dependent than any other nation in the world on its own resources, and if a considerable portion of the soil now devoted to the growth of food-products is utilised for poppy cultivation, great suffering and scarcity will certainly ensue. How real this danger is was exemplified last year at Chungking, where, as the British Consul tells us, the Superintendent of Trade issued a proclamation urging the people to grow cereals instead of opium. The proclamation is still on the walls, and flourishing fields of poppies in sight of the city bear witness to its futility. The desire for gain will actuate other cultivators beside those of Chungking to grow the article which yields the most profit, even in spite of the remonstrances of officials who they would not lightly offend. Those who still regard our opium trade with the Middle Kingdom as an unpardonable sin may be reminded that the absence of food-stuffs would be a far greater curse to the teeming millions of the Yellow Race than the continued importation of opium even if the results of the latter were as evil as the most rabid prohibitionists have alleged.

In his recently-issued book on "Opium: its Physical, Moral, and Social Effects," Dr. Hehir, of the Hyderabad Medical School, marshals the arguments for and against the drug in a careful and comprehensive manner. The portly volume of some nine hundred pages is perhaps the most comprehensive, and is certainly the most readable work which has been published on the subject. The report of the Royal Commission when issued may contain additional facts to those given by Dr. Hehir, but can scarcely add any new arguments, for the question is dealt with in almost every conceivable light. Of course, Dr. Hehir does not advocate the use of opium for the robust, strong, and healthy. He condemns its excessive use in any case, but agrees with the almost unanimous testimony of the medical men examined before the Royal Commission, that over-indulgence in the drug is less injurious morally, physically, and socially than excess of alcohol. He declares it has never been proved statistically or otherwise that opium in moderation has a baneful influence, for it never produces structural or organic disease of cell or tissue. Perhaps, there is no part of the volume more interesting than that in which Dr. Hehir deals with the memorial signed a few years ago at the instance of prohibition societies by five thousand medical gentlemen declaring emphatically against the use of opium. He makes a strong point of the comparative absence from the list of signatories of members of the profession who have lived amongst opium smokers and eaters. "We should," he remarks, "attach no great weight to the signatures of even twenty thousand medical men, who had no acquaintance with the drug in the non-medicinal form. No amount of medical erudition or reading could possibly take the place of the practical familiarity with the use of opium as a habit upon which alone an opinion can be based." He regards the memorial as altogether failing to grasp the point at issue, which is not that opium in large quantities is either harmful or the reverse, but that small and moderate doses of opium have practically no effect for evil upon the human economy. No pro-opiumist denies that the excessive use of the drug is harmful, any more than they deny that the inordinate use of alcohol is fraught with danger to human life. The medical gentlemen who signed that memorial are reminded that even if their opinion had been correct, the question does not rest on a scientific basis only, for its political significance, its relation to the economies of the country, its influence at famine periods, all have to be considered. Evidence on these aspects of the question was abundantly forthcoming during the sittings of the Royal Commission, and it is a foregone conclusion, that when the report of Lord Brassey and his colleagues is issued in the course of a few weeks, it will be found to fully support the arguments which Dr. Hehir has advanced, and will give no sanction whatever to proposals for the curtailment of the liberty of the people of India by prohibiting the use of opium amongst them.

MR. C. T. GARDNER, the British Acting Vice-Consul at Seoul, Korea, has issued, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, a pamphlet on the missionary question in China. Mr. Gardner's object is to try and teach missionaries how to avoid, or at all events lessen, the recurrence of anti-Christian and anti-foreign riots, which are being more serious and more common; and if his advice be accepted in the spirit in which it is tendered, and missionaries act upon it, his purpose will be served. Without discussing whether foreigners have a right to endeavour to force their religion on the Chinese, or whether the protection of our creed in China is in accordance with the latest development of International law, he says: These two questions have been answered by immutable facts. Centuries of proselytizing, millions subscribed for missionary purposes, treaties made between Christian and non-Christian States, all attest that public opinion in Christendom has decided that missionary enterprise in non-Christian countries is to be fostered and protected. And at the present moment there are in China probably as many as two thousand European and American missionaries, and over a million native Christians. The Government of civilized countries would find greater difficulty in recalling their missionary subjects from non-Christian lands than in recalling their merchants and artizan subjects from Christian lands. The attempt to minimize the political danger, by insisting on British missionaries residing at the Treaty Ports in China, within reach of our gunboats, has been made unsuccessfully. "Minister after Minister of Foreign Affairs in Great Britain, our Representatives at Peking, and our Consuls at the ports have done their utmost to discourage our countrymen and country-women settling in the interior in vain; the spirit of enthusiasm, and the longing for the crown of martyrdom have burst through all bonds of red tape and carried the male and female missionary to the remotest parts of the Empire. Our statesmen, diplomatists, and consuls cannot shirk the difficult task of protecting them in those remote parts, cannot avoid claiming reparation when British missionaries are outraged in places, where British officials would, if they could, have prevented the missionaries residing." We cannot, even if we so desire, Mr. Gardner concludes, put a stop to, or even curtail, missionary enterprize in China. The second fact to be faced is—the vast majority of the Chinese governing classes and people dislike missionary enterprise, and are only deterred from open acts of hostility by two factors—supineness and fear. British officials have done all they could as Mr. Gardner affirms to counteract the hostility of the Chinese, and have to some extent succe

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE DESPATCH OF BRITISH WARSHIPS TO CHINA.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The despatch of the British Warships to the China Station, telegraphed yesterday, has not yet been finally decided by the authorities.

THE PROTECTION OF BRITISH INTERESTS AT THE TREATY PORTS.

Reuter's Office learns that her Majesty's Government has not yet taken any particular action with a view to protect British interests at the Treaty Ports, but fully recognises the need of the same, and preparations are being made to give immediate effect to any decision arrived at by Government.

A FRENCH CRUISER ORDERED TO CHINA.

PARIS, Oct. 5.

The French Cruiser Isly has been ordered to proceed to China. She sails on Monday next.

RUMOURED JAPANESE INTENTION TO PROCLAIM A BLOCKADE.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 5.

Reuter's Agency here is informed that the Chinese merchants and shippers are cancelling their freight engagements for Chefoo and Tientsin ports, owing to a report which is current regarding the Japanese intention to proclaim a blockade.

GERMANY AND JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 5.

The Germans here are sending a memorial to their Government against a new treaty between Germany and Japan on the same lines as the Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

CHINESE TROOPS DESERTING AND JOINING THE ENEMY.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 6.

Reuter's Agency has received the following news :—

It is reported that two thousand of Viceroy Li-Hung-Chang's men serving in Korea have deserted the Chinese Army and joined the Japanese.

REBELLION IN MONGOLIA.

A rebellion has broken out against the Chinese in Mongolia, and troops are being despatched to suppress it.

THE INVASION OF CHINA.

The landing of the Japanese troops, on the coast of the province of Shantung, as reported by Reuters and the *Times'* correspondents, has not been confirmed.

THE JAPANESE IN THE GULF OF PE-CHILI.

Chinese junks, which have reached here, report that they sighted seventy Japanese warships and transports, on Tuesday last, entering the Gulf of Pe-Chili.

FULL RETREAT OF THE CHINESE FROM MOUKDEN.

It is asserted that the Chinese troops are in full retreat from Moukden.

THE PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

THE BRITISH NEGOTIATIONS AIMING TOWARDS PEACE.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Persistent reports are current that Great Britain is negotiating with the other Powers to adopt a common action for the protection of foreign subjects in China, and eventually to stop the present conflict between China and Japan.

THE JAPANESE FLEET WITH TRANSPORTS HOVERING OFF THE CHINESE COAST.

ANXIETY AT THE CHINESE PORTS.

Telegraphic despatches received here from China show that the constant rumours which are current that the Japanese fleet with transports full of men are hovering off the Chinese Coast, are causing intense commotion and extraordinary vigilance at the Chinese ports.

FURTHER RETREAT OF THE CHINESE TROOPS ON THE MANCHURIAN FRONTIER.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 6.

It is reported that the Chinese troops evacuated Ngan, the place where a decisive battle was expected and retreated to Kaichan.

A CHINESE LOAN.

TIENTSIN, Oct. 6.

The Chinese Government has authorized a firm here to raise a Chinese Loan for £10,000,000 (sterling), a million of which has already been placed privately at the disposal of the Pekin Government.

FURTHER FRENCH NAVAL REINFORCEMENTS TO CHINA.

PARIS, Oct. 6.

Besides the cruiser Isly, the cruisers Alger and Duguay Trouin, and the gun-boat Lutin have been ordered by the French Government to proceed to China.

THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 6.

The Czar and the Imperial family have arrived at Livadia.

LATER.

According to the latest bulletin received from Livadia, regarding the state of the health of the Czar, his Majesty is certainly much better. He now sleeps well.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The Bombay mails of the 22nd ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE SIAMESE PROBLEM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 7.

The following officers appointed with Mr. Scott to represent the British Government on the Anglo-French Commission to delimit the boundaries of the Buffer State will proceed to Mekong shortly :—Messrs. Warry, Chinese Adviser to the Burma Government ; Sterling, Assistant Superintendent, Southern Shan States ; Colonel Woodthorpe and Lieutenant Ryder, of the Topographical Survey.

THE MINING PROSPECTS IN BURMA.

The number of registered miners at Maliwun is now 283 against 105 in 1890-91. The exports of last year amounted to 900 piculs against 547. Three experts from Australia and Singapore have examined the country, the Australian as to hill mining and the others as to alluvial mining and trading facilities. They return to Singapore at the close of the rains, and examine the country further inland. Altogether the prospects are considered brighter.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 7.

H. E. the Governor, accompanied by Colonel Harris, Mr. Edgerley, and Surgeon-Major Martin, left Poona this evening for Ahmednugger.

TRADE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

Trade Returns for the month of August are now available. The returns show that trade has returned to its normal conditions. The imports of merchandize were slightly below the average, though the export trade has increased materially. The total imports for the five months, April to August, was Rs. 330,832,026 value, the export trade during the same period was Rs. 510,981,231, showing 12½ per cent. more than the corresponding period of 1893.

THE WAZIRISTAN DELIMITATION ESCORT.

An order was issued by the Army head-quarters for our troops to halt at Dera Ismail Khan. Now, however, as an entire reserve Brigade will be concentrated there on the morning of the 10th instant, orders will be telegraphed immediately for the force to proceed as quickly as possible to Kajuri Kach.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 7.

Colonel Symons commands the Reserve Brigade of the Waziristan Delimitation Escort. His Staff will be as follows :—Major Colin Mackenzie, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General ; Captain Davidson, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General ; and Captain Douglas, Intelligence Officer.

DECLINE IN GOVERNMENT PAPER.

There has been a steady decline in Government paper in India during the last few days, due probably to an uneasy feeling regarding possible complications in China.

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

Of the total amount of Government paper all but 698 lakhs have been accounted for as converted, although a considerable portion has been received though not reported on the 30th July. 212 lakhs of the 1842-43 Loan were unaccounted for. This has now been reduced to 109 lakhs. Further notification offering to the holders of outstandings transfer to the 3½ per cent. loan of 1893 and 1894 on certain specified terms will be issued on Monday in Presidency towns.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN INDIA.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 7.

It is believed that the proposals of the Public Works Department regarding the programme of railway construction will be accepted generally by the Finance Minister.

REPORTS ON INDIAN MINES.

The report by Mr. Grundy, Inspector of Indian Mines, is receiving full consideration by the Government of India. It is not yet decided whether it will be published in full or in part, but some definite announcement will be made regarding it.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, Oct. 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacArthur left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Oct. 7.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie from Kobe to Bombay, left Colombo this morning.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Lindesfarne, from Penang, arrived at Singapore on the 6th instant.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

The following is the programme of His Excellency the Governor's tour in Southern Maratha Country, Kathiawar, Lahore and Sind :—

October 7.—Leave Poona at 6-30 p.m., arrive Dhond Junction at 9-18 p.m., and leave Dhond Junction at 10-40 p.m.

October 8.—Arrive Ahmednagar Station at 1-13 a.m., leave Ahmednagar and sleep in carriage at 11 p.m.

October 9.—Leave Ahmednagar Station at 2-23 a.m., arrive Dhond Junction at 4-28 a.m., leave Dhond Junction at 5 a.m., and arrive Sholapur at 9-28 a.m.

October 10.—Leave Sholapur at 9-37 a.m., arrive Karabgaon at 10-48 a.m., leave Karabgaon at 11 a.m. and arrive Akalkot, at noon, at 12-30.

October 11 and 12.—Stop at Akalkot.

October 13.—Leave Akalkot at 7-30 a.m., arrive Karabgaon at 9 a.m., leave Karabgaon at 9-30 a.m., arrive Hotgi at 10 a.m., leave Hotgi at 10-30 a.m., and arrive Bijapur at 3-1 p.m.

October 14.—Leave Bijapur at 3-6 p.m.

October 15.—Arrive Gadag Junction 1-27 a.m., leave Gadag Junction by special train at 2 a.m., arrive Hubli at 7 a.m., leave Hubli at 10 a.m., and arrive Dharwar at 11 a.m.

October 16.—Leave Dharwar at 1 p.m. and arrive Belgaum at 5-39 p.m.

October 17.—Stop at Belgaum.

October 18.—Leave Belgaum at 2-16 p.m.

October 19.—Arrive Satara Road Station at 0-5 a.m., leave Satara Road Station at 6 a.m., and arrive Satara at 7 a.m.

October 20.—Leave Satara by Road at 6 a.m., and arrive Mahableshvar at 11-30 a.m.

October 21 to November 2.—Stop at Mahableshvar.

November 3.—Leave Mahableshvar at 6 a.m., arrive Wathar at 11-30 a.m., leave Wathar at 11-43 a.m., arrive Poona at 5-52 p.m., and leave Poona at 11-55 p.m.

November 4.—Arrive Thana at 6-20 a.m., leave Thana at 6-12 p.m., arrive Dadar Junction at 6-40 p.m., and leave Dadar Junction at 10-17 p.m.

November 5.—Arrive Surat at 3-50 a.m.

November 6.—Leave Surat at 4 p.m., and arrive Broach at 5-48 p.m.

November 7.—Leave Broach at 11-20 a.m., arrive Mehmadabad Station at 4-58 p.m., leave Mehmadabad Station at 5 p.m., and arrive Kaira at 6 p.m.

November 8.—Leave Kaira at 3-45 p.m., arrive Mehmadabad Station at 4-45 p.m., leave Mehmadabad Station at 5 p.m., and arrive Ahmedabad at 5-55 p.m.

November 9.—Stop at Ahmedabad.

November 10.—Leave Ahmedabad at 9-35 a.m., arrive Wadhwan Junction at 1-15 p.m., and leave Wadhwan Junction at 3 p.m.

November 10.—Arrive Dhrangadra at 7-30 p.m.

November 11.—Stop at Dhrangadra.

November 12.—Leave Dhrangadra at 9 a.m., arrive Wadhwan Junction at 1 p.m., leave Wadhwan Junction at 1-40 p.m., and arrive Bhaveagar at 6-40 p.m.

November 13.—Stop at Bhavnagar.

November 14.—Leave Bhavnagar at 9 p.m., and arrive Dhola Junction at 11-21 p.m.

November 15.—Leave Dhola Junction at 5-55 a.m., arrive Jetalsar Junction at 11-31 a.m., leave Jetalsar Junction at 12 noon, and arrive Junagad at 12-54 p.m.

November 16.—Leave Junagad at 9-39 a.m., and arrive Gondal at 1-28 p.m.

November 17.—Leave Gondal at 1-28 p.m. and arrive Rajkot at 2-50 p.m.

November 18.—Stop at Rajkot.

November 19.—Leave Rajkot at 4 p.m., arrive at Vankaner Junction at 6-10 p.m., leave Vankaner Junction at 6-21 p.m., and arrive Morvi at 7-25 p.m.

November 20.—Stop at Morvi.

November 21.—Leave Morvi at 9-30 a.m., arrive Wadhwan Junction at 3 p.m., leave Wadhwan Junction at 3-20 p.m. and arrive Ahmedabad at 7 p.m.

November 22—Leave Ahmedabad at 9-50 a.m.

November 23.—Arrive Ajmere Junction at 0-50 a.m., and leave Ajmere Junction at 1-10 a.m.

November 24.—Arrive Ferozepore Cantonment at 5-20 a.m., leave Ferozepore Cantonment at 5-20 a.m., and arrive Lahore at 9-20 a.m.

November 25 to December 2.—Stop at Lahore.

December 3.—Leave Lahore at 7 a.m.

December 4.—Arrive Sukkur at 6 a.m. and leave Sukkur at 4-7 p.m.

December 5—Arrive Kotri at 2-2 a.m., leave Kotri at 6 a.m. arrive Hyderabad at 7 a.m., leave Hyderabad at 7 p.m. and arrive Kotri at 8 p.m.

December 6.—Leave Kotri at 2-20 a.m., and arrive Karachi Cantonment at 6-43 a.m.

December 7 and 8.—Stop at Karachi.

December 9.—Leave Karachi at 7 a.m.

December 10.—At Sea.

December 11.—Arrive Apollo Bandar (arrival official).

His Excellency will be accompanied by the following Staff :—Lieut.-Colonel T. Harris, Military Secretary, Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary, Surgeon-Major H. Martin, Medical Officer, and two Aides-de-Camp will join at Ahmedabad on 22nd November.

T. HARRIS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Ganesh Khind, 1st October.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.

While foreign affairs—the war between China and Japan, the pacific speeches of the Austrian Emperor, and the Madagascar imbroglio—have this week been full of interest there is little or nothing to report about home politics. Ministers, ex-Ministers, and would-be Ministers are busy preparing for the busy campaign that will take place between this and January next, but in the meantime no one discusses what is likely to happen during and immediately after the Recess, except the *Daily News* which every other morning comes out with a leading article recapitulating the sins of the hereditary branch of the Legislature, and declaring with unrestrained indignation that the humiliation of the wicked peers must be the keynote of the coming speeches. It would be very hard upon the able editors of Bouverie-street if all their labour should prove to be of no avail ; but my duty as a careful observer of current events compels me to say that whatever may happen after Lord Rosebery, Sir William Harcourt, and the rest of the Liberal leaders have stumped the country, there is at present no reason to suppose that the cry of "Down with the House of Lords" has caught on ; indeed, the movement in favour of its abolition or reform some Liberals are for the one thing and some for the other—is, according to all appearances, less active than it was before the unfortunate demonstration in Hyde Park of a month ago. Liberals say that the feeling against the Lords is latent, and only wants a light to be applied to set it ablaze. Such may be the case, but I should have thought that the light had been applied a great many times already, and it is not usual except in Russia for people who feel a political grievance very strongly to remain silent. Some say that the people are waiting for the Premier ; others aver that the Premier is waiting for the people.

Lord Chatham with his sword drawn,
Stood waiting for Sir Richard Strachan ;
Sir Richard eager to get at 'em,
Stood waiting—but for what ?—Lord Chatham !

Lord Chatham—I beg his pardon, Lord Rosebery must see from the comments of some of the Liberal papers on the colourless remarks he made yesterday at Inverness in opening an exhibition of Highland Industries, and in subsequently receiving the freedom of the burgh that his lieges are becoming impatient. It was only natural that coming straight from a Conservative country-house he should enlarge on that laudable characteristic of our race, which enables us to recognise each other's private merits, whatever our political views may be ; but in doing this he has given offence to some of his friends who do not like the idea of their leader spending too much time in the company of Tory squires and Primrose dames. They remind the poor Prime Minister of the Duke of Wellington's refusal to allow his army in the Peninsula to converse or make friends with the men of the enemy on the ground that such intercourse made his men "soft." These critics are clearly not of the opinion of the celebrated Oxford don who used to advise all the people he knew to live with the Tories and vote with the Liberals. If he were living now I am afraid he might advise his friends not only to live with but to vote with the Tories. The final separation of Lord Hathfield from the Liberal Party, an event that is of course being made much of by the Unionist press, may be typical of a great many other defections, of which the world is not informed. Sir William Harcourt's "iniquitous Budget" is the principal of the reasons given by the newly-created peer for severing his connection with the Liberals, but it is clear from what he says that he would have swallowed the "Oriental finance" and all if Mr. Gladstone had still held the reins of power. One of the grounds upon which Lord Rosebery's admirers recommended him for the Premiership was that his selection as Mr. Gladstone's successor would reassure the timid and cause an accession of the "comfortable classes." What if it should be proved to have had the contrary effect ?

The news which arrived early in the week of the important victory gained by the Japanese over the Chinese and the capture of Ping-Yang, on Sunday, has been followed by more exciting tidings of a fierce naval encounter at the mouth of the Ya-lu River, in Korea Bay, on the same date. It is at present difficult to tell with any certainty which side has gained the day in this very destructive sea-fight, but as no less than seven ships of war are reported to have been destroyed—four Chinese and three Japanese—besides others disabled, it is clear that the two fleets have succeeded in crippling each other, and both appear to have found it needful to sail out of the action after six hours' desperate pounding. A later report from Japanese sources, claims victory for the Japs, and denies that they lost any of their war-ships, though several were damaged. Japan has apparently thus far had the best of the manœuvring and fighting that has taken place, and her victory at Ping-Yang has given her the command of the Korean peninsula, an advantage which the naval fight does not affect. It is impossible to deny that the fact that the fortunes of war seem to be going against China gives a certain amount of satisfaction to the majority of people here—I mean who do not understand the political bearings. Why this is so, it would perhaps be difficult to explain very intelligibly. It may be that popular sympathies are with Japan, because she is the more progressive nation of the two, while the Celestials, in the eyes of Englishmen, stand for the embodiment of all that is reactionary and fossilized in political social institutions. In any case, the news of Japanese victories, is welcome to a good many folks in this country. Yet, so far as trade competition in the East is concerned, it cannot be forgotten that the Japanese more seriously menace our command of Oriental markets than do the Chinese. Lancashire spinners and manufacturers are feeling the effects of the growth of the cotton industry in Japan, almost as much as they are feeling the competition of the Bombay mills. However, that may be the "Japs" are first favourites at present.

There was a rumour that Li-Hung-Chung, the "Bismarck of the East" had committed suicide in despair after the great event of the 16th instant. Fortunately the intelligence which came to us, via New York, was like so much of the information proceeding from that quarter, absolutely untrue. I say fortunately, for Li-Hung-Chung is a great friend of the British, and it would be felt in Downing Street as a great calamity if anything happened to him.

The Le Myre de Viliers Mission to Madagascar is attracting considerable attention, and the French Press seems to think it an affront for English journals to discuss the situation. They are particularly indignant at any references to our trading relations with the Hovas, "Business is for Englishmen," says the *Liberte*, "the chief pre-occupation and the thought that they are going to sell in Madagascar a yard less of cotton goods causes real emotion in the country." In these days there is nothing annoys our rather excitable neighbours so much as any reference to our commercial supremacy, especially in those parts of the world in which they are interested. Lord Kimberley, if he were so minded, could tell us something about this. It will be remembered that in the Queen's Speech, read at the close of the Session, allusion was made to the preponderating interests of British trade in Siam. I hear that this sentence gave mortal offence on the Quai d'Orsay.

The news brought from India in the last mail that Mr. George Curzon has been obliged to forego his projected tour in-Afghanistan has excited surprise as well as regret in this country. Of course, Mr. Curzon could not go to Cabul unless he were invited to do so ; but as he has never lost an opportunity in his public speeches of extolling the qualities of Abdur Rahman as a ruler, it was quite thought, or at least hoped, that no obstacle would be plead in the way of his gratifying the wish long entertained by him to see something of the Ameer's dominions. It is assumed here, rightly or wrongly, that the difficulties, whatever they may be, were not raised by the Indian Foreign Office. His Highness has so many Europeans at his capital now that one would have thought no objection would have been made to another Englishman visiting the country, especially one of Mr. Curzon's distinction as a traveller and a politician. Everybody is asking what the reason can be. Was it caprice or what ? Perhaps the Ameer has had some portions of Mr. Curzon's excellent books translated ; and did not desire a minute description of his territory to appear in the columns of a great London journal. Mr. Curzon is less lucky than Major Waters, our military attaché in St. Petersburg, who has been allowed to visit the Transcaspian Province, a privilege not previously accorded to an officer in his position. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* appears to think that the Indian Government might take a leaf out of the book of the Russian authorities. The powers that be in India, he points out, are "inclined to adopt the former Russian policy of refusing all access in future to the Pamirs and Russian Central Asia from the British side." At any rate, they do not seem, from what you and your contemporaries in India tell us, to have refused Mr. Curzon access to the Pamir region.

At the Trade Union Congress, recently held in Norwich, the representative of an influential journal was excluded, because his proprietors employed only non-union compositors. The organizers of the Twelfth National Congress of the French Labour party which met at Nantes, on Saturday, have gone one step better ; and excluded the Press altogether. Still they have graciously permitted an official account of their proceedings to be published in a friendly journal, and the world is therefore not kept in entire ignorance of the momentous results arrived at. Coming so soon after the remarkable capture of the English Trade Unionists by the Socialists, the gathering in the capital of Loire Inferieure attracts some attention in this dull season. We hear a good deal just now about a Franco-German rapprochement in "la haute politique." The French Socialists seem anxious to imitate their German "comrades" in one respect. The former have not, as M. de Blowitz hastily assumed, abandoned the idea of a general strike at any rate in principle; but they have resolved to concentrate their efforts in trying to increase the Socialist representation in the Palais Bourbon until the Chamber of Deputies shall contain as many collectionists as the Reichstag. In another respect the French theorists have deigned to copy the example of the English Trade Unionists. As at Norwich it was decided to start a propaganda among the agricultural labourers of England, so the French Labour party have resolved to try to convert the peasantry of France to the principles of Socialism M. Guesde and his friends may be supposed to know their own business, but one would have thought the task they have undertaken is rather formidable. To ask the landless labourers of rural England to become members of a general trade union organization is very different from expecting the small cultivators of the French provinces to throw in their lot with the Socialists of the great towns. If the French Labour party really do seriously entertain the idea of winning over the rural element, they did not show much wisdom in their talk about the solidarity of labour all over the world and less in adopting a declaration "conceived in violent terms" against the Anti-Anarchist Act. The ideas of the average French peasant certainly do not run towards Internationalism ; and he is not likely to have much sympathy with the Ravachols and the Caserios.

A return showing the capital, traffic, and working expenses of the railways of the United Kingdom has been issued during the present week, and it bears fresh testimony to the injury done to British trade by the serious labour troubles that we had during 1893. The railway statistics have not for many years presented such unsatisfactory results as do those for last year. The net earnings of the railway companies in 1893 show a decline of £1,500,000 on those of 1892, which is equivalent to a fall of about 4 per cent. Since 1889 there has been a fall each year in the average rate of dividend paid to holders of railway stock, and the decline aggregates during the five years no less than 13 per cent. on the dividends paid in the first year of the series. In 1889 the holders of ordinary stock received £15,210,000 from their investments in what is considered the best and most substantial of home securities of an industrial character. In 1893 the amount divided among ordinary shareholders had dropped to £12,400,000, although the amount of capital invested in British railways had increased by £28,000,000 in the interval. Passenger traffic showed a slight increase in 1893, as it does every year, for notwithstanding trade depression, people are yearly travelling more and more than they used to do. The amount of this increase, however, was only £186,000 during the year ; while, on the other hand, the receipts from goods traffic fell off about £1,900,000, or nearly two million. This is almost all attributable to the deadlock occasioned by strikes, and lock-outs, and more particularly the prolonged coal strike of last autumn. The Scottish railways are suffering this autumn in a similar way through the strike of Scottish miners, which is now gradually coming to an end as the miners are resuming work in driblets on the old terms contrary to the advice of their Union officials. During the twelve weeks this latter struggle has been in progress, it is computed that between £4,000,000 and £5,000,000 has been withdrawn from circulation, of which something like £1,200,000 has been lost in wages by the men.

A very similar lesson to that of the railway returns is taught by the statistics of our production of iron and steel in 1893. The total output of all kinds of iron manufactures in Great Britain was more than two million tons less last year than it was in 1883, ten years ago the decrease amounting to 33 per cent. on the quantity produced in the earlier year. There has been an increase in the quantity of steel manufactured, but all other iron products show heavy declines. It is true that 1883 was an exceptionally good year in the iron trade, but that fact does not explain away a decrease of 33 per cent. ten years later. Last year's bankruptcy returns, which have also been issued this week, tell the same tale as the railway and iron trade figures. There was an increase in the number of failures during 1893, amounting to 239 in the number of receiving order made by the Court, and 605 in the private arrangements registered under the Act. The total loss to creditors during the year amounted to nearly eleven millions. As against these various depressing figures for 1893, it should be stated that the railway receipts, production in the iron trade, and other returns show an increase in the first six months of 1894 over those for the similar period of 1893, which seems to indicate that we have, at least, touched the bottom of the depression.

The theatrical event of the week has been the re-opening of Drury Lane Theatre with Sir Augustus Harris's new grand spectacular sporting drama, "The Derby Winner." It is the joint production of, Sir Augustus Harris, Cecil Raleigh, and Harry Hamilton, and in sensational scenes and stage effects surpasses previous Drury Lane triumphs. The display of equine "talent" is almost marvellous. It occurs in three of the scenes ; the trial of the horses on Malters Downs ; an Auction Sale at Tattersalls ; and a thrilling representation of the Derby race, where the movement of the crowd is as clever a piece of stage management as the race itself. The military ball at York is another very effective and brilliant scene. The plot of the drama is one of intrigue and counter-intrigue. The rescue of a sporting nobleman, the Earl of Desborough, from financial ruin, depends upon the success of his horse "Clipstone" in the Derby. Major Mostyn, who is in love with the countess, plots with Mrs. Darville, a former "flame" of the Earl's to ruin him. Lady Desborough is induced to doubt the fidelity of her lord and leaves home. She is entrapped by Mostyn into a compromising situation at a London hotel. The Earl takes proceedings for divorce against his innocent wife, and obtains an interim order giving him the custody of their child. The Earl's property is mortgaged to Mostyn, who forecloses, and the Earl's stud, including Clipstone, is offered for sale. Some brother officers of Desborough club together to buy in the horse for him, but Mostyn bids against them. He is, however, foiled by a wealthy sporting duchess, the Duchess of Wilford, who is asked to buy the horse by her lover, a friend of Desborough's. She bids the top price, £25,000, and secures the animal. Mostyn next tries to poison the horse, but his game is spoilt by a young jockey. Clipstone wins the Derby, and the Earl is reconciled to his wife over the bedside of their boy. The drama is both exciting and abounds in pathos and humour. Mr. John Wood, as the Duchess, Miss Alma Stanley, as Mrs. Darville, and Mr. Charles Cartwright as Major Mostyn are the principal characters. It has been played to full houses all week, and seems destined to a long and successful run. Strange to say at the first night performance on Saturday, the "Derby Winner" passed the winning post last instead of first. This *contretemps* necessitated an explanation, and was, of course, remedied at the subsequent productions.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

FINAL TIE.

JODHPORE SECOND TEAM *VS.* SEVENTH HUSSARS.

There was a very large crowd out on the Maidan, on Saturday afternoon, to witness the final tie of the Bombay Polo Tournament, and the spectators were rewarded by witnessing the fastest and best contested game of the whole series. Every condition was in favour of good play. The ground was in perfect order, the turf being firm and springy, the weather was fine and balmy, and the light extremely good. His Excellency General Nairne, C.B., the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, was again among the audience in the Gymkhana enclosure.

The competing teams were fairly evenly matched, Jodhpore making up by the speed of their ponies what they were supposed to lack in the science of the game, and a stern grim struggle fought to the bitter end was the result. It is many years since so even and interesting a game has marked the conclusion of the tournament. At the start the Hussars were the public favourites, and among the polo players assembled in the Gymkhana enclosure, there seemed little doubt but that they would have not much difficulty in winning the Cup ; the native crowd, however, were firmly convinced of the invincibility of the Rajputs, and, contrary to the expectation of the knowing ones their estimate proved correct. Although representing only the second string of the Jodhpore force, the players who opposed the fomidable Seventh developed unexpected brilliancy of performance equal to the highest standard. Few who saw the game they played against the Paigah gave them credit for the excellent discipline and combination they displayed ; and the superior speed of their ponies gave them an advantage of which they availed themselves to the fullest. The Hussars seemed taken by surprise, which so paralysed them, that at one stage of the game it looked as if Jodhpore would romp home the easiest of winners, but Carew's resolution and pluck exerted at a time when everything seemed lost, saved his side from ignominious defeat. The victory of the Rajputs, however, was in every way a most creditable one, and was in a great measure due to the unselfish and watchful part played by Man Singh, their No. 3, who throughout the fierce battle devoted his whole time and attention to hustle Carew, and make his life burdensome. So well did he succeed, that the Hussar No. 3, their playing-men *par excellence*, was to all intents and purposes out of the strife, his best efforts being thwarted most effectively. With the Hussar captain out of the way, Zalim Singh and Dhokal Singh had great opportunities of displaying their individual prowess, and their dashing forward play on fast and handy ponies was too much for the comparatively weak defence of Beresford. The game opened with a round of fast and equal play, from which neither side could show any profit ; but in the second bout the all-round proficiency of the natives prevailed, and they assumed a long lead of three goals to *nil*. Then the Hussars made a splendid attempt to draw equal with their opponents, but for a time the latter maintained their superiority, till in the final round, when there was a little more than six minutes of play left, Carew with a supreme effort shook off Man Singh, the persistent hustler, and by wonderful vigour and skill hit two goals in quick succession. But time was against the Hussars, and although they strained every nerve to retrieve the fortunes of the day, Gorman Singh's defence was too good to allow them to get on terms. The last stand of the Hussars has never been surpassed in Bombay for magnificent courage and skill. By the victory of his second team, Maharajah Sir Pertab Singh retains possession for another year of the Bombay Polo Challenge Cup.

The following were the teams :—

JODHPORE, 2nd TEAM *vs.*		7th HUSSARS.
Dhokal Singh	No. 1	Lieut. Vaughan
Zalim Singh	No. 2	Lieut. Wormald
Man Singh	No. 3	Capt. Carew
Gorman Singh	Back	Lieut. Beresford

Umpires : Lieuts. Luard and Griffiths.

First Round.—Jodhpore got the best of the throw in, and there was much scrimmaging in the left corner of the Hussar half, till Wormald sent it into touch near the centre. Carew then got hold of it, and the Rajput goal was seriously threatened till Gorman Singh with a great backhander relieved, and Zalim Singh by some pretty play beat the soldiers back. A miss by Beresford let Dhokal in, but Carew rushed up in time, and intercepted the shot. Jodhpore for the next few minutes had the best of the play, and Zalim was twice on the point of scoring, but Carew pulled him up in time, and Wormald by a short sprint got the ball away to the centre of the ground, where it went out. Beresford then made a rapid run right up the ground, and seemed to have the goal at his mercy, but an ill-directed shot sent the ball into touch over the back line. Jodhpore returned promptly, and after some exceedingly even play up and down the ground, the ball went out in the Jodhpore quarter, the period ending barren of result. Time, 10·55. Score : *nil*.

Second Round.—Vaughan hit in from the corner, but Dhokal averted the danger by a long shot into touch at the other side. Beresford by a fine backhander shot straight for goal from a difficult angle, and it was as much as Gorman could do to pick the ball from the brink. Some rare hitting by Dhokal changed the *venue*. Carew, however, brought it back, but Zalim by a magnificent run again put the Hussar keep in danger, and after a tremendous struggle Dhokal Singh hit the first goal for Jodhpore with a back-hander. It had been a hard fight for first honours, and the crowd cheered the victors lustily. Almost immediately after the ball was thrown in, Dhokal Singh got hold of it, and simply racing through the Hussars struck a second goal for Jodhpore. The Hussars after this reverse seemed to pull themselves together, but a miss by Beresford gave Zalim Singh, who was superbly mounted, an opportunity of which he was not slow to avail himself. He had the legs of the field, and scored after a brilliant run. During the last minute of the round the Hussars got the upper hand, and Carew made a fine effort, which, however, did not result successfully. Score : Jodhpore, three goals ; Hussars, *nil*. Time, 22·26.

Third Round.—The round opened with some bye-play in the Jodhpore half, and a fine attempt by Carew was disappointed in the nick of time. Dhokal took the ball on, and getting the better off Beresford, struck a subsidiary. Beresford then rushed into the fray, and hitting hard and riding with great dash, made a desperate attack on the enemy's flags. In the scrimmage Wormald came down, and his pony rolled over him, but he re-mounted almost immediately, and Vaughan gained the first point for the Hussars—a subsidiary. Zalim Singh and Dhokal by pretty combined play again changed the scene, and the Hussars seemed beaten, when a lucky offside by Dhokal gave the Hussars the much-needed relief. But the ball was returned at once, and off a grand run by Dhokal, Gorman Singh scored a subsidiary. The round shortly afterwards came to a close. Score : Jodhpore, 2 goals and 2 subsidiaries ; Hussars, one subsidiary. Time, 33·33.

Fourth Round.—There were only 6 minutes and 27 seconds of play left when this round began. The Hussars played up splendidly, and in spite of the determined hustling of Man Singh, Carew shot a nice goal. Jodhpore, however, returned to the attack with renewed vigour, and Zalim Singh struck another subsidiary. The Hussars, determined to avenge the fresh disaster, played their best, and Carew, shaking off Man Singh, hit another goal. The game became extremely exciting. There were only three minutes left, and it was getting almost too dark to see the ball. Both sides played their best, and Carew showed up in great style, but the Rajput defence was too good, and they won by 3 goals and 3 subsidiaries to 2 goals and 1 subsidiary. Score : Jodhpore, 3 goals and 3 subsidiaries ; 7th Hussars, 2 goals and 1 subsidiary. Time, 40 minutes.

The usual polo dinner was given in the Gymkhana pavilion, on Saturday evening, when the proverbial hospitality and good followship prevailed.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

We are requested to state, for the information of those attending the concert of the above Society this evening, that a train will leave Church Gate Street Station at midnight (Madras time) for outstations. Should it rain this evening, carriages should set down under the porch at the north end of the Town Hall. The programme is long, and the performers and the audience are, therefore, requested to be as punctual as possible.

THE CASE AGAINST MR. DHOLE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 6.

In this case, in which Mr. Dhole, a Municipal Commissioner, is charged with throwing stones at the police, the following additional evidence was taken before Mr. T. D. Fry, C.S., First Assistant Collector and Magistrate, to-day, Major Macpherson, District Superintendent of Police, said that on the 14th of last month, whilst he was in the city a police sowar reported that stones had been thrown at the police. He went to the spot, and accused was pointed out to him by the police as the person who threw the stone ; accused was at the time standing on the verandah of his house. Two sowars pointed out the accused to him. He had a conversation with the accused who came down from the upper story of the house, and denied having thrown the stones. Accused, as a Municipal Commissioner, had no right in any way to interfere with his arrangements.

Mr. A. H. Plunkett, City Magistrate, who was also examined, said that on the 14th he proceeded from his office to Aditwar Peit, where he endeavoured to persuade the people to go away, and also to clear the roads in the neighbourhood of the Someshwar temple, and whilst so engaged Major Macpherson arrived with his sowars. They continued to move about the streets together, and after some time the Mamlatdar got the people inside the temple to open the door, whence a large crowd of people emerged, and after seeing them safe away, a guard was placed over the door. Subsequently information was brought by a sowar of a disorder in a neighbouring street, Major Macpherson being mounted, rode on, while he (Mr. Plunkett) followed on foot. He went into Dani Ali, in Sakerwar Peit, where he found Major Macpherson opposite accused's house. Accused was standing bareheaded on the road. Major Macpherson said that stones had been thrown from this house on the police. Accused denied it, remarking that the people in his house were Government servants, and would not do such a thing. He (Mr. Plunkett) remarked that he did not see why the police should say that stones had been thrown if it had not been so, and turning to the sowars asked who had thrown the stones, and one of them pointing to the accused said, it was he who had thrown the stones. He told the sowar he could prosecute the accused, upon which accused replied he would answer the charge. As there were some men standing in the balcony of accused's house, he advised accused to tell them to retire, and advised accused also to go back into his house. When he reached the place and found Major Macpherson at the accused's house he mentioned to Major Macpherson, that accused was a Municipal Commissioner.

Accused made a statement to the effect that he had been out all the morning and on returning home he found his house shut up by order of the police. He had remained inside his house all day until a person, named Rambhao called, and shortly afterwards Major Macpherson and two police sowars came into the street. When they came he went out on to the balcony, and saw Major Macpherson and the two sowars. One sowar was saying "hidher, hidher." He went downstairs and spoke to Major Macpherson and told him, "What your sowars say is false ; I am assisting the police for the past two days : ask at the chowkey if this is not so." Whilst he was speaking Mr. Plunkett came up and Mr. Dhole told him, "The sowar is making random statements." While he was talking to them Mr. Plunkett told Major Macpherson that Mr. Dhole was a Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Plunkett asked one of the sowars who threw the stones at him, and the sowar said the person on the balcony threw the stone, whereupon Mr. Dhole asked him, "why he was telling a lie ? To which he made no reply, Mr. Plunkett asked the sowar if he had any evidence, but to this also he made no reply. Accused heard that a warrant had been issued for his arrest and went to the Faraskhana, where Phadke, the chief constable, told him that they were instructed to make a charge against him, and that there was a warrant against him from the City Magistrate. He signed a recognizance and left, but found out the next day that no warrant had been issued.

The magistrate then proceeded to frame a charge against the accused under Sec. 353 and Sec. 336 of the Indian Penal

THE BARODA COMMISSION-OF-ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, OCT. 5.

THE ninth sitting of the Baroda Commission-of-Enquiry was held, to-day, at noon. The usual counsel were present. The first witness examined by Mr. Mehta was Munshi Inayetulla, late manager of the Juma Musjid, Baroda, whose examination-in-chief had not been concluded when the court rose yesterday. He said that the shops in his possession were his ancestral property. In the time of Sir T. Madhava Rao the question of the management of the musjid had been raised, and he was confirmed as the manager of the musjid. About seven years afterwards in the time of Dewan Kazi Shahabuddin, an order was issued by the Settlement Department that the management of the musjid should be entrusted to a *punch*, and Rs. 2,000 should be given to him as compensation. He had incurred expenses to repair the shops, which he subsequently mortgaged to different persons. He was reluctant to receive the money and give up the possession of the musjid. He was sent for by Mr. Bapat, who told him in the *cutcheri* to receive Rs. 2,000, and give up the possession of the musjid. He replied that his property was worth considerably over Rs. 2,000, Mr. Bapat then called the witness to his house, where he told him that he was a resident of Baroda, and it would not be advantageous to him if he refused to take the money. He (Mr. Bapat) was his well-wisher, and, therefore, he advised him to take the money. Witness replied that he was then helpless, and could not dare to disobey the advice of his well-wisher. Next day witness went to the *cutcheri* and received Rs. 2,000. He passed a receipt, and therein he acknowledged to give up the possession of the property. Witness had mortgaged his shops. The mortgagees were served with a notice to stop the payment of rent to the witness. If the possession of the shops was given up by him to the *punch*, the mortgagees would demand the money which they had lent him, and which would far exceed the sum of Rs. 2,000. When he came into the difficulty he saw Mr. Bapat, who asked him where was the sum of Rs. 2,000. Witness said that at his (Mr. Bapat's) request, he had taken the money, and he was ready to produce the same. Mr. Bapat wanted the money, stating that the Commissioner was shortly to go on leave, and he would, therefore, come in charge of the office, when he would decide the case in his favour, and rule that the shops were the ancestral property of the *mutvali*. Mr. Bapat had told the witness to bring the money in the evening. The following day, he and his brother and a municipal peon, Lalji, went to Mr. Bapat's house. He kept the money in the carriage, and went to first see whether Mr. Bapat was in the house. Mr. Bapat asked him whether he had brought the money. Witness replied in the affirmative, and asked his brother and Lalji to bring the money from the carriage. They did so, and witness then asked them to sit outside in the verandah. Mr. Bapat then called Keshavlal, and somebody, who responded to the call, took the money in. Witness told that he had brought only Rs. 1,800, and spent away Rs. 200, and if he was given the possession of the shops he would pay at once the balance. Mr. Bapat asked him to make an application, and also cause his tenants to do the same. Mr. Bapat then stopped the enforcement of the notice issued to the tenants. The shops were still in the mortgagee's possession, and no final order had been passed in the matter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Apte, witness said that the matter had been transferred to the Sir Suba's office from the Settlement Department. Witness had not made any enquiry in the Sir Suba's office regarding the matter. Mr. Bapat had informed witness in the *cutcheri* that all *Dharmadaya* matters had been referred to the Sir Suba. Witness then went to Mr. Bapat's house, and told him that he alone was cognisant of his grievance. He had lost his money, property, and all. Mr. Bapat told him not to be frightened, stating that the Sir Suba would not do anything in the matter without consulting him. The Sir Suba's manager had told him that his case was sent to their Department. He did not ask the Sir Suba whether he had any conversation with Mr. Bapat regarding his affair.

Mr. Apte: Did you try to get back the amount of Rs. 1,800 from Mr. Bapat?—Yes. When all the persons went to complain at the Residency that Mr. Bapat had extorted money from them, I also went to the camp, and made a similar complaint.

Mr. Apte: In what month did you pay the money to Mr. Bapat.—I do not recollect that. But I have written the date in the application I submitted to the Resident.

Mr. Apte: Had you petitioned his Highness the Maharaja?—I had reported the matter to the Agent Saheb, who represents the Maharaja. As other persons complained to him I followed suit. I sent two petitions to the Agent. The second petition was made after Mr. Bapat had gone away. I did not make any petition to the Dewan. The first petition was in English, and the second in Gujerati. I did not mention the extortion matter in the first petition. The second petition was written by me. I had not mentioned the fact of my giving a bribe to Mr. Bapat to anybody, except as already stated. I did not tell either my friends or any officer that I had given bribe to Mr. Bapat. I had personally gone to petition to the Assistant Resident, and then I had mentioned the fact to the Assistant Resident, who sent the petition to Mr. Maconachie. I was then sent for by Mr. Maconachie, who questioned me about it. I had stated in a civil suit filed by my cousin that after the expenses were deducted from the income of the property, I got only Rs. 60, and no more. I cannot say whether Mr. Bapat had a hand in the order passed by the *Huzur* to give up the possession of the property and receive Rs. 2,000. Immediately after I received the notice to give up the rent of the shops I paid Rs. 1,800 to Mr. Bapat. It was eight or ten months after I received the money, I had no other debt except to the mortgagees of the shops. My son was married in Ahmedabad. I borrowed Rs. 700 to defray the marriage expenses. The father of the bride gave me Rs. 650 as dowry. The interest on the money borrowed was nine or twelve per cent. I possess other property also in the village of Savant besides the shops. That property was also mortgaged. I had redeemed the property about a year and-a-half ago. I never have had horses and carriages. I told my brother that I had kept Rs. 1,800 in my house. The sum of Rs. 2,000 was given to me by the vahivatdar in the presence of Chhotamya, and not in the presence of Mr. Elliot. After the receipt of money had been given to the vahivatdar, Mr. Bapat took me to Mr. Elliot, whom I only *salaamed*, but said nothing. I did not receive any notice when the tenants of the shops were served with notices. One of the tenants handed over the notice to me. When we went to pay the money to Mr. Bapat, I had no conversation with my brother on the way about it; but my brother knew that we were going to pay the money to Mr. Bapat. Lalmian did not know about it. There is a decree against me, and I pay the amount of the decree by a monthly instalment of Rs. 5.

Re-examined by Mr. Mehta witness said that he was the munshi of the court, and got fees from all the court. The amount of Rs. 1,800 was paid to Mr. Bapat before the marriage of his son. The amount received from the bride's father was spent after marriage expenses.

Lalmian, a municipal peon, and the munshi's brother were then examined, and they corroborated the last witness' statement that they took the money to Mr. Bapat's house with the munshi.

This finished the fifth article of charge.

Mr. Mehta then called Hydershah Mohunshah, a railway clerk, to prove the arrival of three bags of money from Sidhpore to Baroda on the 1st of August, 1893, by railway, in owner's charge, *i.e.*, Moogatram Lulubhoy, who had deposed that he had brought Rs. 4,000 from Sidhpore on that date.

In cross-examination witness said that treasury meant silver coins. At this stage the enquiry was adjourned.

BARODA, OCT. 6.

The Commission resumed enquiry to-day into the charges of corruption, bribery, and extortion laid against Mr. Bapat. At the outset the President said that he had received a reply from the Dewan Sahib regarding the letter to be sent to Mr. Elliot. His Excellency placed the letter before the Council, and after careful consideration the Council came to the conclusion that it would be improper for his Highness' Government to transmit an admittedly informal letter to Mr. Elliot, who was a British officer lent to the State, and now absent on leave in Europe, but the Council would be prepared to adopt any action of a regular kind and in accordance with the recognised procedure. The president added that even the High Court had no power to send interrogatories to witnesses beyond its jurisdiction. Again, in the matter of Tatya Vithal, the president said that he had received a reply from Mr. Maconachie, who said that he had directed the police to discover Tatya, but notwithstanding their best endeavours, they had not succeeded in getting any clue of the witness. Under the circumstance, Mr. Maconachie was unable to forward the khulasa, which was wanted by them. The president asked Mr. Apte what he proposed to do regarding the matter.

Mr. Apte: I must take time to consider that.

The subject then dropped. Mr. Mehta then opened the sixth charge, which was as follows: "That you, by, or through your agent, Girdharlal Nanabhoy, on or about 16th September, 1892, corruptly received a sum of Rs. 1,000 from one Girjashanker Chhagan, under pretence of showing, or as an inducement to show favour to the said Girjashanker Chhagan in your official capacity as assistant to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Baroda State." Mr. Mehta in laying the facts of the sixth case before the Commissioners, said that this case related to the Inam of the village, called Chipat. The original grantee of the village was one Chandreshwar, and the village was entered in his name. Even after his death the village continued in the same name. For the purpose of this case he might say that the last holder of the Inam was Chhagan, a great grand-son of Chandreshwar. Chhagan had two brothers, named Chhotalal and Sobharam. Sobharam died childless, living no widow. Chhagan died before Chhotalal, who left a widow, and no sons. The name of the widow was Narbada. Chhaganlal, who died before Chhotalal, left two sons, Girjashanker and Shridev, but even in the life-time of Chhagan the village was managed by his youngest son, Girjashunker. Now, in October, 1887, the vahivatdar of Jalod, in which the village of Chipat is situated sent in a report to the Settlement Commissioner, pointing out that Chandreshwar had long been dead, and yet the village still continued to stand in his name, and he asked that steps should be taken to enter the village in the name of the proper heir. Thereupon, the Barkheli Department asked the vahivatdar to make enquiries to ascertain who was the rightful heir, and also to report by what right Girjashunker managed the village. The vahivatdar made a report in April, 1888, stating that Girjashunker managed the village by right of heirship. Then some further enquries were also made from the *fadnis* with regard to the sanad of the inamdar, and after some correspondence had been passed, Mr. Bapat made a *sahera* on the 24th of September, 1890, asking the *fadnis* to supply the Barkheli Department with certain documents. Then in December, 1890, a memorandum was sent to the inamdar from the Barkheli Department requiring the production of his account-books within fifteen days. It seemed that he had been called upon also previously to produce the books. In reply to this request Girjashunker wrote back saying that the books were not available, as his village had been mortgaged to one Ganpatrao. In March, 1891, the mortgagee was asked to produce the books. While this was going on Narbada, widow of Chhotalal, woke up, and on the 18th of April, 1891, she presented a petition to the Settlement Commissioner claiming moiety of the village, and praying that the village be attached and managed by Government, and half the income be paid to her. Then after some investigation Mr. Elliot passed an order in the matter, and it was dated the 9th May, 1891. The order ran as follows: "Let Sharabhai *alias* Shridev son of Chhagan, be registered as holder of the dharmadaya Inam village in Jarod in the name of the original grantee, Chandreshwar." Mr. Mehta asked the Commissioners to remember that there was absolutely no dispute between the two brothers, and that Girjashanker was managing the affairs for his eldest brother only. There were some marginal notes on the order, which Mr. Mehta read, and proceeded to remark that the order of the 9th May, 1891, that the name of Shridev should be entered in lieu of Chandreshwar, was never communicated, or what might be called in the legal phraseology, it was never given out. The only circumstance which was to be borne in mind was that it was made after Narbada had already made a petition, although, it seemed as if Narbada was not before the Commissioner when the order was made. The prosecution's case was that Mr. Elliot having passed this order, Mr. Bapat tried to get some money from Girjashanker before the order was actually out. He saw that there was a party benefited, and that it would be an easy thing, or he might say rather a safe thing before the order went out to obtain some money from the person, promising him that an order would be passed in his favour. This he could safely promise under the circumstances. The agent employed in this case by Bapat to get money from the Inamdar was Gidharlal. The only male survivors of the family of Chandreshwar were Girjashanker and Shridev. Girdharlal saw Girjashanker, and pressed him about the matter. Girjashanker would not consent to pay anything till his business was favourably settled. At all events, he seemed to have put off Girjashanker more or less. Then, suddenly, on the 20th of October, 1891, notices were issued both to Narbada on one side and the Inamdar on the other, calling upon them to produce their proofs. On the 17th of June, 1891, she presented another petition through her mukhtyar, Jadavrao. In October, 1891, Girjashanker presented a *yadi*, stating his case and enclosing therewith a copy of the order passed in 1890, It seemed to have been made by the Settlement Department, and it seemed to have rejected the prayer sought by Narbada to have her husband's claims entered in her name. Matters continued in this state for sometime. Narbada then made another petition, and proofs in the case were sent on the 25th of August, 1892. Then they found this—that below the order of May, 1891, there came another order as follows: "It is proved that there was a partition between Chhagan and Chhotalal (deceased) leaving a widow, Narmada, and Subharam, also deceased. Subharam died heirless. Then Chhagan and Chhotalal became two equal sharers and divided. Chhotalal died leaving no son. His widow, Narbada, inherits. The above order was also signed by Mr. Elliot. Now when this order was passed Girdharlal was the lord or the master of the situation. The communications between Girdharlal and Girjashanker were then re-opened. The result of the negotiations was that Girjashanker consented to pay and did pay Rs. 1,000 to Girdharlal for Mr. Bapat. In this case Girdharlal would be one of the witnesses, and he would state how the money was dealt with. However, after the payment of the money, Girjashanker found that no variation order was made, and he began dunning these people for the return of the money. Under the circumstances, which would be related in the evidence, Bapat and Girdharlal decided that it would be advisable to return the money, and the learned counsel proposed to call witnesses for the purpose of proving how this sum of Rs. 1,000 was ultimately returned to Girjashanker. Counsel wished to mention that Girjashanker had raised the money by pledging his ornaments, which he redeemed when he got back the money from Girdharlal.

Girjashunker Chhaganlal was then called and examined by Mr. Mehta. He first gave the pedigree and the history of the case as related by the counsel, in the opening statement. Mr. Mehta having read and put in the papers relating to the case produced from the Barkheli Department, the witness proceeded to say that in Savant 1947 no order was passed by the Barkheli Department in regard to the Indian. In the month of *Jeth* 1947, Girdharlal who is a shroff, met witness and told him that if he gave money to Mr. Bapat, he would get his affair settled in his favour. Witness replied that he would not pay any money before a favourable decision was obtained. He had gone to Visnagar where he had seen Mr Bapat. This was after *Makarsakrant*. He entreated Mr. Bapat to attend to his affair, when Mr. Bapat referred him to Girdharlal. A few days afterwards he saw Girdharlal in Baroda, and told him that he had come to see him in pursuance of Mr. Bapat's wishes. Girdharlal asked him to see him again. Next time when he saw Girdharlal, he asked him to pay Rs. 2,000, but witness stated his inability to pay the amount. The third time when he saw Girdharlal he was told that his affair would be spoiled if he did not listen to what he said. Witness then pledged his ornaments with Heera Naran, a goldsmith, for Rs. 1,000 The money had been received by his brother from the goldsmith. When witness paid Rs. 1,000 to Girdharlal he asked him for some guarantee that the money was going to Mr. Bapat, when when Girdharlal told him that he would take witness to Mr. Bapat. Accordingly he was taken to Mr. Bapat about four days after the money had been paid. Girdharlal said that he had received the money from the witness. Mr. Bapat then said to the witness. Why do you want assurance; I had told you before to see Girdharlal. Witness then asked Mr. Bapat as to how he should act as regards his case when Mr. Bapat asked him to make an application. He had not yet received a favourable reply in the matter. He often went to see Mr. Bapat and Girdharlal, but as his object could not be accomplished he began to dunn Girdharlal. He asked Girdharlal to return the money if they could not get a favourable decision. Girdharlal replied that he would consult Mr. Baput, and them give him a reply. A few days afterwards he heard that Mr. Bapat had left Baroda. He then demanded the money back from Girdharlal. He went to Girdharlal's house, and told him that he would not go unless he received his money. Girdharlal said that he would return the money that night by his *gumasta* who came to his house and took him to the house of Shivlal a gold-smith. There he was given the sum of Rs. 1,000 in the presence of Shivlal. Witness then paid the money to the man with whom he had pledged the ornaments and redeemed the same.

Cross-examined by Mr. Apte witness said that he knew that an order was passed to enter the village in his brother's name. He did not remember exactly when that order was passed, but it must be about a year or two ago. He did not remember how long he had known Girdharlal. He had no conversation with Girdharlal previous to the conversation in this matter. Witness had first told Girdharlal about the dispute of the Inam village with his aunt when Girdharlal replied that he knew about it stating if he gave money it would be decided in his favour. He did not remember when that conversation with Girdharlal took place. But it must be about six months or a year before the money was paid. There was nobody present when witness had told his brother what passed between him and Girdharlal. The conversation took place on the road, and he had declined to pay the money without consulting his brother.

Mr. Apte: You said before that the conversation took place in a shop. Now you say that it was on the road. Now, which is the true statement?—Both th statements are correct. The first conversation was in the shop, and the second interview was on the road. In the first interview I had told him that I would not pay the money before the case was decided in my favour. About a month after that he met me on the road when I gave him a similar reply. Between the period of the two interviews I did not go to the Settlement Department to enquire what had been done in my case. I knew Mr. Bapat because he was in the *cutcheri*. I had no interview with Mr. Bapat previous to our meeting at Visnagar. I cannot say that before I met Mr. Bapat at Visnagar he knew me, or that he had reason to believe that I had some matter in the Settlement Department. I had been to Visnager to take copy of any order that might have been passed by the Settlement Department relating to our affair. I was not sure whether any order was passed. Mr. Elliott was also then at Visnagar. I had applied orally to Mr. Bapat for a copy of an order when he met me on the road. Nobody was present then. After I returned from Visnagar I must have seen Girdharlal at least twice. When Girdharlal told me that my affair had been spoiled, I did not ascertain its reason; nor did I care to ascertain how it would be further spoiled afterwards. I cannot say whether the possession and management of the village was in our hands when the money was paid to Girdharlal, as such affairs are managed by my nephew. I have not mortgaged the village after it was redeemed in Samvat 1945.

Witness, continuing, said that he lodged an appeal with the Dewan Sahib in the matter after Mr. Bapat had left Baroda. The appeal was still pending.

Mr. Apte: Has any money been now paid to Narbada by the order of the Dewan Sahib?—No; I do not know that. I do not remember how many months previous to Mr. Bapat leaving Baroda an attachment was made and a security was demanded from me for half the share of the income.

Mr. Apte: Why the money was returned to you at Shivlal's house?—I don't know that. I do not know Shivlal also.

Mr. Apte: Was there anybody present besides yourself when you paid the money to Girdharlal?—No; there was nobody else present then. I know that an attachment was made upon Girdharlal's house.

Mr. Apte: Have you made any complaint to any officer about your paying Rs. 1,000 to Girdharlal and the same being returned to you?—Yes; after Mr. Bapat had left Baroda I made a complaint to Mr. Maconachie.

Mr. Apte: When your money was returned what cause had you to complain?—The money was returned after I had made the complaint. I made the complaint of my own accord. Nobody told me to make a complaint. I do not remember whether I made a complaint to anybody else.

Re-examined by Mr. Mehta, witness said that in his cross-examination he had stated that he knew that an order was passed to enter the Inam in his brother's name. That order was the same as he had referred to in the tenth para. of his petition, dated 28th of October, 1891. He was an opium-eater, and he had not a strong retentive memory. When he saw Mr. Bapat after the money had been paid he was asked to make an application. He would not be able to identify the application, which was made at the recommendation of Mr. Bapat. His nephew, Himat, also managed the village, and he might have also made an application in the matter. When the attachment was made Mokubhoy Ghellachand stood security for him. At that time he had redeemed the village from Godhrawalla. Before the attachment was made by the Settlement Department he was in possession of the village.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Apte, witness said that he did not remember which was the petition he made at the recommendation of Mr. Bapat after the money had been paid.

After some further evidence had been recorded, the Commission adjourned to Monday.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you have allowed "Old Shareholder" to make certain aspersions against the directors and agents of the company, you will in justice to us allow the following a corner in your paper:—

We begin with saying that "Investor" is neither closely connected with, nor in any way interested in, the agency of the commission of the above company, as your correspondent seems to think. We know both "Investor" as a shareholder of many years standing and an "Old Shareholder" (who holds many shares, and may be naturally anxious to part with some) from the fact that they both called at our office, as they say in their letters, and as I found from enquiries I made on my return to Bombay, yesterday, we do not care to retaliate all the vituperations of an "Old Shareholder" at his disappointment in not getting an *interim* dividend, but all that we want to do here is to correct the misstatements he has made, and place the facts before the public. In the first place, it is not a fact that we hold a good proportion of shares, because we must do so or run the risk of closing the agency, as your correspondent asserts, for we hold agency under an agreement, and large number of shares, because we consider them a good and safe investment. Your correspondent betrays his total ignorance in saying that we have no authority to withhold the *interim* dividend unless we wish to lower prices and go in for the stock. It is enough to say that since the agency came into our hands, we have not sold a single share, nor gone in for any even when they stood much lower than they do now, nor have we any desire to speculate in this or any other mill shares. An "Old Shareholder" challenges our authority, and asks us to go to the shareholders and take their opinion, forgetting that that course has already been taken in not declaring an *interim* dividend. We had no idea that an "Old Shareholder" was an engineer, too, and so bold as to say that the engines would work for another three years, though experts are diffident on the point; and in proof of this he adduces the fact that a substantial profit has been made since 1893, not knowing that the engine came to grief suddenly at the end of June, that is, after the above profit was made, and that she had to stop for a month while undergoing repairs, and if she breaks down again she will give no chance of repairs, and the mill will have to stop for nine months or more until a new one was ordered out and put up. In the face of this, coupled with the fact of the bad state of trade with China, the consideration of the question of a declaration of dividend has been postponed until the end of the year as many other well-managed mills have done. An "Old Shareholder" will thus see that we are not led away by anybody, and much less by the threat held out by him of calling an extraordinary meeting, and are doing what we think best in the interests of the company after a careful consideration of all the surrounding circumstances, and this is our first and last letter on the subject, as we do not wish to enter any further into the merit of the question of a dividend in the columns of a newspaper.

J. COWASJEE JEHANGHIER & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For those who have been watching the course of events on the Stock Exchange, it is not difficult to identify an "Old Shareholder" with an "Old Speculator," for the cap fitted him very well, and being stung to the quick, he has poured forth his vial of wrath, not only on poor "Investor," but on the agent of the company also, and I for one do not grudge him this satisfaction in the absence of any arguments to support the cause of the shareholders as he says. If anything, "Investor" deserves the thanks of the public by placing before them the facts as he obtained from the agents. On a reference to the report, I find that the capital debt which an "Old Shareholder" calls paltry, is only five lakhs, and if a lakh and a-half is required for the new engine, it will come up to six and a-half on a capital of thirteen lakhs, that is fifty per cent. only! This single instance alone is sufficient to put an "Old Shareholder" in his true colours before the

PUBLIC.

THE CHRISTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT THE TOWN HALL.

DESPITE counter-attractions elsewhere, Messrs. George and Mayers may well be congratulated on the success of their efforts in organising a Christy and Variety Entertainment, under the auspices of the E. and A.-I. Association of Western India, in aid of a charitable institution, at the Town Hall, on Saturday evening. That members and friends well patronised the entertainment could be proved by the hall being filled to overflowing, the front seats being all reserved. No christy could be individualised, all vied with each other in excelling, and by a good combination kept the audience in full glee. Side-splitting laughters and clamourous demands for encores were the order of the day.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from calling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing maginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE JARDINE and the HON. MR. JUSTICE RANADE.)

REVERSAL OF A CONVICTION FOR MURDER OF A EUROPEAN AT ZANZIBAR.

IMPERATERIX VS. ABDUL RAZAK AND ABDULLA BIN ALI.

THIS was an appeal by the two accused from a decision of Mr. H. W. DeSausmarez, acting Joint Sessions Judge of Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court for Zanzibar, who, on the 30th June last, convicted the accused of murder under section 302, and of being members of an unlawful assembly, armed with deadly weapons, under section 148 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced them to death. Mr. Manekshah appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering the Court's decision, said:—On the 29th June, 1894, the three prisoners were arraigned at Bombasa before the Consular Judge, who, under Her Majesty's Orders in Council of the 16th March 1892 (published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 19th May, 1892, page 405), exercises the powers of a Joint or Additional Sessions Judge under our Code of Criminal Procedure, the jurisdiction being a part of that vested in Her Majesty's Consul General for Zanzibar under Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated the 29th November 1884, and published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 30th April, 1885, page 533. The trial was held with a jury of five persons. The charges as amended were as follow:—First, that you, on or about the 9th day of August, 1893, and on the two subsequent days, committed the offence of joining an unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapons, and of rioting so armed, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 148 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Consular Court; second, that, in prosecution of the common object of that assembly, you, on or about the 11th day of August, at Turki Hill, committed murder by causing the death of Walter Hamilton and Omari bin Juma and others, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Consular Court; third, that you Ahida Hamed or some other person unknown having, on the 11th day of August, 1893, committed murder by killing Walter Hamilton on or about the 11th day of August at Turki Hill, abetted the commission of murder of Walter Hamilton, Omari bin Juma and others, and thereby committed an offence punishable under sections 109 of the Indian Penal Code and 302 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Consular Court; fourth, that on or about the 11th August at Turki Hill you attempted to commit murder, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 307 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Consular Court, and I hereby direct you to be tried by the said Court on the said charges. The heads of the charge to the jury are recorded by the learned Judge as follows:—Jury are warned to discard the evidence of Hamis bin Athman as unworthy of credit for or against the prisoner. Informed of difference of culpable homicide and murder, and directed that, if any thing, this is murder or abetment of murder against Abdulrazak and Abdullah bin Ali, as they were said to be present. Abetment only against Ahmed bin Abud, and only a presumption that he was cognizant of the attack and its object. The offence of rioting defined to the jury. The evidence gone through on the different points. That of Jokamba read in full, with comments. The case left to the jury. The jury handed to the Judge their unanimous verdict in the following terms:—Be riot at Kismayu and attack at Turki Hill in which Mr. Walter Hamilton was murdered. (1) We find that the three were present at the riot at Kismayu, and that they are guilty of the first charge, viz., being members of an unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapons. (2) That Mr. Walter J. Hamilton was murdered by some persons forming part of that unlawful assembly. (3) That the two prisoners, viz., Abdulrazak and Abdullah bin Ali were present at Turki Hill and took part in the fight which caused the death of Mr. Walter Hamilton. That Hamed bin Abud was a member of the unlawful assembly at Kismayu, but that we have no evidence that he was at Turki Hill at the same time Mr. Hamilton was murdered and insufficient evidence that he abetted in any way at that time. The learned Judge accepted the verdict of the jury and passed judgment and sentences thereupon as follows:—On this verdict I order verdict of *guilty of murder* to be entered against Abdulrazak and Abdulla bin Ali; of *guilty under the first charge* against all the three prisoners. I pass the sentence of death upon the prisoners Abdulrazak and Abdulla bin Ali, ordering them to be hanged by the neck until they be dead. And of three years' rigorous imprisonment against Ahmed bin Abud. The two prisoners sentenced to death are warned of their right of appeal within one week. The two prisoners on whom sentences of death were passed have appealed to this Court in the manner provided by her Majesty's Zanzibar Order in Council of 1884. Pursuant to that order, the record and proceedings have been forwarded to this Court for the purpose of confirmation of the two sentences of death under section 374 of our Code of Criminal Procedure. Mr. Manekshah has appeared before us on behalf of the two convicts so sentenced. It being the practice of this Court to be satisfied on the facts as well as the law of the case that the conviction is right before it proceeds to confirm the sentence, he has dealt with the evidence as well as the procedure. The defence of the convicts at the trial appears to have been *alibi*, and *alibi* is asserted in their petition of appeal. Mr. Manekshah has pointed out several defects in procedure. The two convicts were examined by the Judicial officer at Mombasa, who, under the Queen's Order in Council, performs the duties of a District Magistrate. But the examinations were not recorded in the manner prescribed by section 38 of the Procedure Code; and there is nothing in the record of the trial to show that they were tendered by the prosecutor and read as evidence as imperatively required by section 287; thus the Judge did not take the evidence which, if they had been tendered, he would have had to take under section 533. Moreover there is nothing on record to show that the Judge questioned the accused generally after the close of the case for the prosecution for the purposes of enabling them to explain any circumstances appearing in the evidence against them. This Court has in two rulings interpreted section 342 as imposing an imperative duty on the Judge of giving the accused an opportunity of explaining the circumstances. It has been argued that these various commissions of procedure have prejudiced the convicts; and although we notice that they were assisted by a pleader, it is difficult to suppose that they were not prejudiced. The jury ought to have heard what they told the Magistrate, and what they might have been willing to state at the trial. In all trials, especially in the most serious trials known to the law, the Court should see that all the requirements of the law are fulfilled. Mr. Manockshah also contended that the learned Judge is in error in construing murder out of the facts found and language used by the jury in delivering their verdict. That verdict has therefore to be considered in connection with the charges. In the first head of charge no place is mentioned. What this head was meant to include was probably unlawful assembly at Kismayu on the 4th August 1893, and at Turki Hill on the 11th August 1893. The charge which is meant to let the accused know what he is being tried for, ought to have been more definite. But it has been understood by the jury, as appears from their verdict, and no objection has been taken here about ambiguity in the first head of the charge, and we do not think that the accused have been prejudiced. In the verdict returned on this charge under section 148 of the Indian Penal Code there is no ambiguity. The conviction being properly passed on that verdict, this Court has power under section 375 of the Procedure Code, to pass sentence. There remains to be considered the verdict on the second head of the charge, which is in the unusual form of a special verdict. This is within the option of the jury under section 303 as interpreted in Q. E. vs. Dada Ana, I L R, 15, Bombay, 464. The learned Judge below was apparently unaware of any omission in the verdict, and there are no signs on the record that he put any questions to the jury to ascertain the meaning—a means provided by section 303 which, we think, he ought to have used. It must be noticed, however, that as a verdict in a special form is very rarely given now-a-days, a Judge has little to guide him in recent reports of cases; and the meaning of the verdict being the chief question argued in this Court, we have had to examine the English precedents, some of which, dealing with cases like the present, were adjudged in a time very long ago. The Government pleader has appeared for the Crown and did not gainsay the argument that the language used in the verdict obviously means that neither of the two appellants actually killed Mr. Walter Hamilton. The Government pleader contended that in clause 3 of the verdict the jury meant that the prisoners were members of an unlawful assembly at Turki Hill with a common object of murdering Mr. Hamilton, or knowing it to be likely that this murder would be the result: therefore, he argues, the Judge was justified in convicting of murder on the verdict, applying section 149 of the Indian Penal Code as a rule of criminal law. To this argument must be opposed the remark that if this was the view of the jury, they could have given direct effect to it by finding the ordinary verdict of guilty on the second head of charge, which alleges common object, or by themselves finding in their special verdict that there was a common object. In dealing with the special verdict, the Judge was confined to the facts positively stated in the verdict and could not supply by intendment or implication any defect in the statement. For the authorities, see Archbold, Pleading and Evidence in criminal cases—Verdict and Judgment. Having cited various cases bearing on the point, His Lordship continued. If, as is possible, the Judge, in his charge to the jury, commented on the words in the second head of charge alleging a common object, it was his duty, in applying the rule of section 149, which deals with constructive guilt, to require them to consider whether there was evidence of a common object and to determine what that object was. If, however, the direction of the Judge about constructive guilt was based on section 114, he was bound to call on them to consider whether there was such evidence of abetment of murder by the two appellants as would induce them as reasonable and prudent men to convict on the capital charge. It cannot be inferred with certainty, from the meagre notes, what directions on these points were given. It would have been wrong of the Judge to direct them to convict of murder, under either rule of constructive guilt found in section 149 or 114, on mere proof of presence and without any proof of the murderous common design or of abetment of murder. This may have been relied on by the pleader for the accused as elementary law. On the evidence recorded the jury may have thought that only *presence* at the fight was proved, especially as the Judge appears to have laid no stress on any other circumstance: and if so, then on those mingled reasons of sound sense and good law which guided all the Judges of England in *Plummer's* case, they may have declined to convict of murder agreed to find only the fact of presence at the fight at Turki Hill, when Mr. Hamilton was killed by other persons unknown. It is quite clear that the prosecution only alleged constructive guilt, as neither the principal witness, Jokomba, the cook, nor witness 12, Salliman, say they saw either of the appellants fire. The direct evidence comprises that of Salliman, who says they were among the party who attacked Mr. Hamilton, and that he, the witness, at a distance of 120 yards, took note of the fact that they carried a snider and a muzzle-loader. The chief witness Jokomba, the cook, says he was awakened by the noise of firing at three o'clock in the morning of a Friday, when he saw Mr. Hamilton receive a shot from an arrow, as that gentleman was kneeling outside his house, which was followed by two other shots, presumably from guns. Jokomba was captured, he says, in about fifteen minutes, and then he noticed that there were about forty Hyderabadies and a great many Somalies, and swears that he could tell all the Hyderabadies of this attacking party, that he also knew the two appellants before, and their names and that he recognized them, and that they both had guns. He does not mention any utterance of either of them or any act done by either of them at the fight, but he saw the appellant Abdulla go inside Mr. Hamilton's house and take away that gentleman's shoes, the identification being made by the light from three grass houses which were in flames. This is the statement made at the trial. Before the Magistrate Jokomba said only that he saw Abdulla wearing these shoes next day. Jokomba gives also some evidence of subsequent conduct, asserting that the appellants were with the other Hyderabadies who took him (Jokomba) prisoner and made him go with them to Kaiololi and Yondee, and after a lapse of above nine days to Kismayu, where they made an unsuccessful attack—firing their rifles, but not succeeding in getting into the barracks or fort there. Jokomba was corroborated by the other captive Hamis, except as to the presence of the appellants; and on this point he afterwards changed his story completely so as to support Jokomba. Hamis was rightly treated by the Judge as not a witness to be believed. The statement of Mr. Hamilton's interpreter is more important. He says: "I was with him. He was shot with an arrow and then a bullet. I did not see who shot him. I could not recognize them. There was fire at the time. I did not see the accused there. After Mr. Hamilton was shot, we ran away to the bush. It was dark. We went outside the boma. I saw neither Jokomba nor Hamis." There remains some slight evidence about motive, and from it this Court gathers some information about the events preceding the murder. On some day in August 1893, the witnesses do not give the date, but it appears to have been two days before the murder,—the whole of the Hyderabad force under Mr. Farrant at Kismayu mutinied and danced round the house. Later about mid-day, about fifty-four of them broke out of the boma. They took each man a gun, their arms, and as much ammunition as they could get. There is no evidence that either of the appellants took part in this affair at Kismayu, and Mr. Farrant says that the appellant Abdulla had been discharged from the service on the 19th July. The mutiny was about arrears of pay which these men of Hyderabad, enlisted at Zanzibar, had been demanding from the headmen whom the witnesses call Akidas. There is nothing in the record of the sessions trial to show what Mr. Hamilton had to do with these men, what his official position was, or why the mutineers should go to murder him, nor what the distance is between Kismayu and Turki Hill. On the whole, this evidence leaves the guilt of the appellants to be determined on the direct evidence, almost solely on the statements of the cook Jokomba. Jokomba's statement proves only that the appellants were among the Hyderabadies and Somalies who made the attack at Turki Hill and that Abdulla stole the shoes. It does not explain the common object. This examination of the evidence shows that there was material on which the jury could find, as they did that the appellants were guilty on the first head of charge if it be taken as relating to Turki Hill as well as Kismayu. The second clause of the verdict does not touch the appellants, but imputes the murder to some persons not named, and therefore unknown. The third clause only finds that the appellants took part in the fight: it does not say on either side; and it makes no allusion to common object or to abetment. We think the words "which caused the death of Mr. Hamilton" can easily be construed as a mere description of the occurrence, in the absence of any plainer language, suggesting that the appellants had a design to cause the death or that they abetted the murderers unknown. A prisoner is not to be convicted on doubtful construction of the language; and we take the real meaning of the verdict not to be one of murder, but of acquittal. The jury stopped short of finding anything but presence at the fight. The Court has power to order a new trial; but does not think any useful purpose would be served by so doing, having regard to the evidence. The Court annuls the convictions for murder and the sentences of death passed on the two appellants and acquits them of the charge of murder. The Court, acting on the verdict of the jury and the convictions for rioting with a deadly weapon, sentences each of the appellants to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

Their lordships annulled the convictions of murder and the sentences of death passed on the two accused, and acquitted them of the charge of murder. The Court, acting on the verdict of the jury and the convictions for rioting with a deadly weapon, sentenced each of the accused to rigorous imprisonment for three years under section 148 of the Indian Penal Code.

THE NAVAL SERVICE.

Her Majesty's steamer Sphinx, under the command of Captain J. H. Pelly, arrived in harbour, on Saturday, from Muscat, which port she left on the 27th September, calling at Karachi en route. The Sphinx was, at Muscat, for two months, and has come to Bombay for six weeks to undergo necessary repairs, and then will return to the Gulf. She has brought in tow the hulk Tenasserim, from Karachi. The Tenasserim was under the command of Captain W. S. Goodridge, senior naval officer in Bombay. During the voyage she experienced S.-W. swell and heavy rain. Her Majesty's steamers

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. LUKE, Director of the Construction Branch of the Telegraph Department, has returned to Calcutta from his inspection of Mr. Olpherts' line to Srinagar. He thinks very highly of the manner in which the work has been done.

MR. E. E. OLIVER has been appointed to succeed Colonel Marshall as Public Works Department Secretary to the Punjab Government. Mr. Oliver's frontier experience will be specially valuable, as the extension of communications on the Punjab border is one of the questions of the day.

IT has remained for October to bring the heaviest rain of an unusually wet season to Allahabad. Commencing on the evening of Sunday, the 30th September, the rain came down continuously throughout Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. On Wednesday night it set in with redoubled vigour, and at 8 A. M. yesterday morning the rainfall of the 24 hours was 6·43 inches. Of course the result has been disastrous to number less native houses in the city, and to walls, trees, and gardens everywhere.

IN connection with the question of Brigade Commands in India, we may state that the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief, has approved of Major-Generals being considered eligible, in special cases, for appointment to the command of 2nd Class Districts, when they have previously served in such appointments, on the distinct understanding that a Major-General shall not be so posted unless he can hold the command for three years previous to vacating it at the age of 57 years. This ruling applies also to Major-Generals of the British Service; and it has been further decided that the nomination of these officers shall rest with the Commander-in-Chief in India, and temporarily also with the Commanders-in-Chief in Madras and Bombay. This is a distinct gain for the Services, as the run in the promotion of Colonels to Major-Generals has been so rapid of late that many officers, quite qualified to hold 2nd Class Districts, have seen their chances of further employment vanishing altogether. Those who had got Districts as Colonels were on the safe side, as they could continue in their commands after promotion to Major-Generals: but there was obviously something wrong in barring others from all hopes of commanding brigades, except in the case of active service.

FIVE Indian candidates have been successful this year in the open competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service. They are Lala Tek Chand from the Punjab, Babu I. Ghosal and Babu A. Bannerje from Bengal, and Mr. Dadachari, a Parsi from Bombay, and a Muhammadan from Sindh, who is the son of the Honorable Hassan Ali. The candidates from Bengal occupy the 21st and 56th places respectively on the list, whilst nothing is yet known of the place taken by the Punjabi, Parsi and Sindhi candidates.

THE following is another and fuller account of the affray reported a few days since between a Khattak Havildar and an Afridi sepoy of the 4th Punjab Infantry, a wing of which regiment is now on duty at Kajuri Kach and a party of Waziri freebooters. The soldiers were out shooting near Nili Kach post when they saw the "look out" of a band of thieves. Not knowing what he was doing there, they stalked him, and it was not till they were close on him, that he was able to warn his companions. These men were some dozen Abdul Rahman Khel Mahsud Waziris who, returning from a raid in the direction of the Zao, were resting in a nullah. On the alarm the thieves opened fire on our m[illegible] who replied and saw two men fall. It is sup[illegible]d that the Waziris imagined they were surro[illegible]ed, as they made off very hurriedly. The Hav[illegible]dar and his friend then turned back to the post and gave the alarm. The officer in command [illegible] once went in pursuit, and secured one of the wo[illegible]ded men, who gave him the names of his compa[illegible]ons and other details. The second man wounde[illegible] was carried off by the band, and news has sinc[illegible]come in that he was their leader and is not expect[illegible] to live.

THE Lahore Government College building cost Government over two lakhs of rupees. It has a clock located in a handsome tower which is said to have cost the tax-payer something like Rs. 20,000. The clock does not go now, and sparrows have built their nests in its warm and cosy interior. All this because, will it be believed, the Punjab Government is *too poor to sanction* a small sum annually to allow its being kept in working order and wound by a professional watch and clockmaker.

THE Kulu people are curious in one respect among others. When a Kulu man is released after doing his twelve months or two years' imprisonment, he does not seem one bit ashamed of himself. On the contrary, local etiquette demands that he should give a feast to his friends to celebrate his delivery and happy return to the ancestral roof.

RINDERPEST having broken out among the cattle in Kashmir, all cattle and ponies are stopped from crossing the river at Kohala. A large number of ekkas and bullock carts are gathered on either side of the bridge, and traffic is at a stand still. Officers should quit the valley long before the expiry of their leave, as there are no ekkas left at Baramula, and it will be difficult for the tonga company to keep their engagements for tongas, as no empty conveyances can reach Baramula.

A DISTRESSING accident marred the enjoyment of the first day's racing at Simla. Mr. Gough of the 16th Lancers was seriously hurt in the opening event—a hurdle race. Mr. Gough was riding *Whitewash*, and that pony, apparently misjudging the distance, struck the top of a hurdle and rolled completely over, his rider unfortunately falling under him. Mr. Gough was picked up insensible, and it is feared that he is seriously hurt.

THERE was a decidedly lively bear hunt near Pulsaira on the 24th. A bear was sighted, and eight *shikaris* from Tikir and Pulsaira turned out after it. They found not one, but three bears, an old lady, and two nearly full grown cubs. One of the cubs was shot after some manœuvring, the other two taking refuge in a thicket amongst boulders. Whilst the *shikaris* were debating how to proceed, the she bear suddenly charged straight into their midst, knocking one man off a boulder, gun and all, head over heels, into four feet of water, but not injuring him. She then took to the water, and got under a boulder in shallow water. The second cub was shot before it could join its mother, and then came a regular siege for over an hour. The seven serviceable guns kept up a dropping, but ineffectual, fire on the mouth of the cavity. At last two men thought of going to the back of the boulder, where they found a crevice through which they shot her at about six feet distance, through the neck. They had great work to get the body out, having to go to the village for ropes. Three bears are a very fair bag, though it took some forty odd shots to kill the three.

A CAPTURE was made by the local railway police of a Pathan, a native of Swat, named Kardad Khan, with money and jewels in his possession, supposed to have been stolen from a Hindoo temple down country. The emissaries of the temple, which is situated in the Madras Presidency, on their arrival here succeeded in recovering some four lakhs' worth of the purloined property, which was estimated at over eight lakhs. Besides the Pathan three Marwaries were implicated. The native constable who made the seizure is to get five per cent. on the value of the stolen property.

THE total loss to the North-Western Railway by the collision at Kathala is estimated at about Rs. 10,000. This is exclusive of the compensation which the railway authorities will be called upon to pay to some of the injured passengers, who are being fed and treated at Wazirabad at the expense of the railway. The recent collision at Kathala offers another argument in favour of the adoption of the vacuum brake in all passengers trains on the North-Western Railway. It transpired during the joint traffic and locomotive inquiry held into the circumstances attending the collision, that the European driver discovered that the pointsman had turned his train on to the wrong line when he was about 230 feet away from the ferry train, but was unable to avoid the accident for want of these brakes, as it was impossible to stop the passenger train by means of the hand brakes within so short a distance.

As an epidemic of autumnal malarious fever is still prevailing in the Peshawar valley—some three hundred being down with it—Brigadier-General Kinlock has deferred the departure of the troops—chiefly the Rifle Brigade and the 60th Rifles—now at Cherat, till the middle of the current month.

MR. WOODBURN is vigorously prosecuting Sir A. P. MacDonnell's scheme for the sanitary regeneration of the Central Provinces. During the past few weeks the constitution and functions of the Sanitary Board have been more strictly defined than heretofore, and precise rules have been laid for the conduct of its business. A general meeting will be held each year at Nagpur in August, when the budget proposals for each district will be considered, and a divisional meeting will take place annually in Rampur, Jubbulpur, and Pachmarhi. At the general annual meeting a summary will be presented showing the total work completed since the institution of the Board, the work under construction, and suggested new undertakings.

THE question of the linking-up of the narrow-gauge railway systems of Northern India is one which is of the highest importance to the country, for through communication between trade-centres without break of gauge is indispensable to the rapid development of trade. As was announced some time ago, Cawnpore is to be put in direct touch with the Bengal and North-Western system, the Gogra River being bridged. The work will be begun presumably during the ensuing cold weather, and its progress should be as rapid as possible. The Government of India have agreed to the Secretary of State's proposals, and only details have now to be settled. This linking up through Lucknow will not shorten the actual distance to be traversed, but it will obviate breaking of bulk in the goods traffic between Rajputana and the trans-Gogra districts. Salt from the Sambhu Lake will pass in one direction: rice, sugar, tobacco and other commodities in the other. Once loaded in the waggons these articles of trade will reach their destinations without having to be handled as at present at junctions between the broad and narrow gauge systems. The Government, however, have looked further afield than Bahramghat. They see that great advantages would follow upon direct connection between the metre gauge system administered by the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway Company and the Cawnpore-Achnera line. A line from Bareilly to Soron would open out a fertile tract of new country; and in addition to avoiding break of bulk would shorten the distance and materially cheapen the interchange of produce between Rohilkhand and Rajputana, at the same time facilitating transport of goods by providing an alternative route between Rohilkhand and the country north of Bareilly and the sea-coast. The Bareilly-Soron line, therefore, will probably be undertaken simultaneously with that linking Cawnpore with the trans-Gogra districts, and thus the various metre gauge systems will be dovetailed together.

A CORRESPONDENT who recently noticed the proposals now under discussion to equalise promotion between the Staff Corps and the British Service, is in error in supposing that Captains commanding regiments would be given the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. They would merely get that of Major, and on attaining the latter rank, local or substantive, would be gazetted local Lieutenant-Colonels. It is in Madras that Captains are fortunate enough to get regimental command, owing to the dearth of field-officers; elsewhere we see Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors as commandants. It is impossible to say yet what will be the decision of the Indian and home authorities on the question of local rank; but the Staff Corps would, we think, be satisfied if the promotion to Captain was made after ten years' service and that to Major after eighteen years'. How the case of officers who have been very lucky in regimental promotion will be decided, cannot be foreseen. As our correspondent points out an injustice might be done to many officers who have been blocked in their regiments, if their juniors in other corps, who have become commandants or seconds-in-command, are given local rank by virtue of their regimental status only. But no system of promotion can ensure absolute equality of treatment to all and every one. The command of a regiment is a very responsible position; the fitness of things demands that the occupant should have a rank higher than that of a captain, though in pre-mutiny days captains were occasionally commanding small forces in the field. The satisfactory thing is that the home authorities have moved in the matter, and that in a fairly generous spirit. The Staff Corps agitation was originally conducted on wrong lines, as we said at the time, invidious comparisons being instituted between Indian officers and those in the British Service, which only led to recrimination. The improvement in substantive promotion, carrying pay with it, is impossible in the present state of Indian finances; but the grant of local rank will satisfy most Staff Corps Officers who have complained of supersession on service by their juniors, in point of years and length of service, in British regiments.

IT will probably be news to most people that there exists in Great Britain at the present time a veritable vineyard, wherein are grown grapes from which wine has been made regularly, in favourable seasons, for several years. The Jubilee year, being a good and sunny one, produced what may be called a "vintage," and 3,600 bottles of high quality were made at Castle Coch, the vineyard in question, which is situated near Cardiff, and is the property of the Marquis of Bute. Last year, however, was the most successful, and the vines produced a great crop, and no less than 12,000 bottles of wines, of the value of £3 per dozen, were successfully made. A full account of the progress of this vineyard is published in the *Gardeners' Magazine*, accompanied by a large engraving of the vines in full bearing from a photograph. This, the only vineyard in Great Britain at the present time, is a particularly interesting example of what may be attained if good culture, ample capital, and a suitable locality are combined.

IT has often been stated, but quite erroneously (says the *World*) that neither Lord Salisbury nor any of the members of his family possess the sporting instinct. As a matter of fact, though the Cecils never ride to hounds under any circumstances, and, with the exception of Lord Cranborne, do not understand how to handle a trout or salmon rod, they are quite a "gunning" family. Lord Salisbury himself is still a decidedly good shot at rabbits in the open. He, however, now confines himself to "fur," having given up partridge and pheasant shooting a good many years since. Moreover, he only allows himself two or three days' rabbiting at Hatfield, preferring to spend his leisure hours in his splendid laboratory. This year Lord Salisbury, Lord Cranborne, and Lord Wolmer have already enjoyed excellent sport with the rabbits in the Park. They killed considerable over a thousand head in their first two days in August. Lord Cranborne is a better shot than his father; but the best gunner in the family, Lord William, has not pulled a trigger now for many years; he devotes himself exclusively to his duties as rector of Hatfield.

MR. W. S. CAINE, M.P., has now completed the liquidation of the Shaws Brow Iron Company, the Liverpool business with which he was connected, and which was carried on by working partners. The assets of the company only produced 7*s.* 6*d.* in the £, but Mr. Caine (says the *Bradford Observer*) has made up the balance from his private resources, his personal loss being between £40,000 and £50,000. This payment of the company's creditors, and the personal trouble of liquidation, which has fallen entirely upon Mr. Caine, has absorbed much of his time and energy during the last twelve months, but he has now severed his last tie with business affairs, and will be able in future to devote himself exclusively to public life. Mr. Caine has managed to give attention to his Parliamentary duties, appearing in every important division list, scrupulously pairing whenever he has had to absent himself.

THE "fiction" of British subjects being legally disqualified for foreign decorations and honours is ("Atlas" remarks) becoming more transparent every day. While the Khedive was in Belgium he made Col. North a Knight Commander of the Osmanieh, and gave Mr. J. C. Merryweather the same rank in the Medjidieh. The King of the Belgians will shortly confer the Order of Leopold on the Lord Mayor of London, and Mr. G. R. de Courcy Perry, Sir Albert Rollit, ex-Sheriff Walter Harris, Aldermen Treloar and Bell, and other Englishmen who have done good service in the matter of the Antwerp Exhibition.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive will sail, on the 19th instant, for Calicut and Rangoon.

MAJOR J. M. T. BADGELEY, Military Works Department, is posted to the Madras Command on return from leave.

LIEUTENANT P. FITZ W. FITZROY, Royal Artillery, proceeds home on transfer to the Depot, Southern Division.

LIEUTENANT H. M. GROVE, 1st Bengal Cavalry, has been granted 12 months' leave, to England, on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANTS F.A. WYNTER, J. J. Hanks, and G. A. Hope, Royal Artillery, exchange into No. 16, 12 and 7 Company, Western Division, respectively.

LIEUTENANT A. B. SOUZER, 37th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Squadron Officer, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, *vice* Lieutenant Tennant, on furlough.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HONOURABLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., Commanding Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted privilege leave of absence from 13th October to 3rd November, 1894, inclusive.

MAJOR G. D. STAWELL, Devonshire Regiment, succeeds Major Norcott in command of the Murree Depot; and Captain C. C. Cavendish, Highland Light Infantry, succeeds Captain Grear as Station Staff Officer at Rasnali.

LIEUTENANT J. S. LIDDEL, R. E., proceeding home on reversion to Imperial Service, is appointed to do duty with Troops leaving for England in the Indian Troop Service Transport Victoria, sailing on the 11th October.

THE Government of India have decided that serge frocks of entire Corps and Batteries, other than Batteries, Royal Horse Artillery, as well as those of Invalids and time-expired men under orders for England, should be lined.

COLONEL H. H PARR, Somersetshire Light Infantry, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Morris, Northamptonshire Regiment, will be placed on half-pay, on the 8th and 22nd November next, respectively, and are permitted to proceed home on or after those dates.

No. 23 Company, Southern Division, Royal Artillery, arrived from England in H. M.'s Troopship Malabar, on the 2nd instant. (Strength—one Major, one Lieutenant, two Second-Lieutenants, and 188 Rank and File), is taken on the Strength of the Bombay Garrison from that date.

THE undermentioned Artillery Officers proceed home in the Victoria, on the 8th December next, to join the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness:—Captains W. F Cockburn, W. R. W. James, R. Percy-Smith, G. S. B. Lyle; Lieutenants H. D. Lyle, W P Alexander, F E. Nixon, A. H. Goldie.

THE undermentioned officers have been nominated for the Staff Corps, and will be posted as under on arrival in India:—*To Bengal*,—Lieutenants W. H. Climo, Berkshire Regiment; P M House, South Staffordshire Regiment; G Waltor, Warwickshire Regiment, F. C. Tregear, West India Regiment. *To Madras*,—Lieutenants H. R. Hopwood, Royal Marine Light Infantry, and A. N. Davidson, Royal Artillery. To *Bombay*.—Lieutenants C. S., Fellows. South Lancashire Regiment, and A. de S. Burton, Liverpool Regiment.

THE WAZIRISTAN ESCORT.

THE force to accompany the Waziristan Delimitation Escort has now concentrated at Dera Ismail Khan. The two companies, Sappers and Miners, arrived from Rurki on the 27th ultimo; the 20th Punjab Infantry on the 28th; and lastly the 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles, on the 29th. The bridge of boats is still incomplete, consequently the troops had to cross the Indus in the steamer which had been requisitioned for the purpose. The passage of a whole regiment with its baggage and transport can be accomplished in two trips. From Darya Khan to the river are some nine miles over sandy wastes and low lying ground, mostly under water when the Indus is in flood. Transport is here unladen and carried on the steamer, to which a "flat" is attached on either side. These are piled up, care being necessary not to overload—otherwise there is every danger of the steamer going aground on the mud banks which abound. The passage across takes about two hours, a very pleasant trip in the early morning; but, once the sun is fairly up, the glare and heat from the water is very great. The steamer having reached the right bank, the troops disembark and immediately load up baggage on the transport which is ready waiting for the purpose. Now comes a scorching hot march of some six miles to Dera Ismail Khan across low sandy wastes. The track has to be religiously adhered to, as on either side treacherous quicksands exist. The heat during the day time is very great under canvas, and the shade of the trees in the vicinity of the camps is a great boon to the troops. The nights are, moreover, pleasantly cool, assuring a good night's rest to all. The Chief Commissariat officer has his hands full, but with the experience he has, arrangements are sure to be successful. His difficulties will be very considerably lessened once the bridge of boats for traffic, which it undoubtedly will be before the Reserve Brigade assembles. There will then be no interruption to transport from the railway to Dera Ismail Khan.

Considerable disappointment exists owing to the departure of the Waziristan Delimitation Commission having been postponed. The force was to have left Dera Ismail Khan on the 1st, but on Friday last orders from Simla called a "halt"; and the Commissioner, Mr. Bruce, left for Simla on important business connected with the Commission. Brigadier-General Turner is employing the interval in inspecting the troops under his command. Every one trusts that there may be no great delay here, as inaction is most trying to troops eager for the little war, which they hope may be the outcome of this business.

We hear the Reserve Brigade is to be mobilized at Dera Ismail Khan by the 10th instant. This looks promising for fighting, and it would seem the authorities consider one brigade too weak a force to move up with. However, this is mere conjecture.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

THE SERVICE AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—September 21.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr G C Walker, BCS	Col N M T Horsford
Mr A Carthew-Yorstoun, B	Major H Read
	Capt J Eardley Wilmot
Mr H D Robinson, M	Capt C H C Heyman
Col R C Hart, VC	Lieut A S Begbie
Col J Grierson	Lieut F L Moore
Col M King-Harman	Surg-Major W A Lee
Col E A Money	Surg-Lieut P C Gabbett

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr L S Carey, BCS, 3 dys	Mr P R Allen, M, 6 mos
Mr M S Howell, CIE, BCS, 1 year	Mr C D Carmichael, M, 4 mos
Mr F F Handley, BCS, till Jan 7, 1895	Mr J Bell, Bo, 15 days
Mr F N Wright, BCS, 1 week	Lt-Col J H Nevill, 1 mo
	Capt C E Hodgson, till May 11, 1895
Mr F J Monohan, BCS, 2 mos	Lieut H P E Parker, 7 days
Mr W Giles, B, 6 mos	Lieut E G Wright, 3 days
Mr A M McMillan, B, 6 ms	Lieut C M Carter, 4 mos
Mr A Carthew-Yorstoun, B, 7 mos	Lt J L W Ffrench Mullen, 3 mos
Mr S C Roberts, B 3 mos	Sec-Lt A Campbell, 4 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr R E V Arbuthnot, BCS	Mr E Greenwood, Bo
	Mr F H Warden, Bo
Mr L S Carey, BCS	Major J Houghton.
Mr J P Goodridge, BCS	Capt J S E Western
Mr T N Wright, BCS	Capt T F B Renny Tailyour
Mr H M Bird, BCS	
Mr E H C Walsh, BCS	Capt E R Penrose
Mr J V Griffin, B	Capt R G Egerton
Mr J R Berington, B	Capt H Templer
Mr F N Oehme, B	Capt W J R Wickham
Mr C Preston, B	Lieut F H Elderton
Mr J W Oliver, B	Lieut J H Dickson
Mr W C N Jones, B	Lieut F P S Dunsford
Mr G C Kilby, B	Lieut A R Dick
Mr F L Key, B	Lieut W A T McTaggart
Mr H C Jones, B	Lieut J J W Calderon
Mr J A Devenish, B	Sub-Lt G T Macfarlane
Mr G J Noble, B	Condr W Perry
Mr J Thornhill, B	Condr W Shepherd
Mr H B Bickett, B	Sub-Condr E E Stewart

BY the way, [writes the Allahabad paper, there would seem to be an excellent opening for a few trial shipments of Indian coal to the China ports at the present moment. English coal lost the China market at the time of the great strike, so that now would seem to be the opportunity for India.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 21ST SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamship Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, with the Overland Mails of the 21st September, arrived in Bombay Harbour at 10 a.m. yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Brown, Mr G W	Murray, Mr G S, daughter and 2 children
Brown, Mr P H	Mrs Gawthorne and child
Baldwin, Mr and Mrs	Middleton, Mr and Mrs
Browning, Mr G H	Mullane, Surg-Maj
Brock, Lieut-Col	Moore, Mrs A
Channer, Col and Mrs	Mercer, Mr
Doran, Maj	Nichols, Miss
Fagan, Lieut H A	Oates, Lieut G
Gibbins, 2nd Lieut	Paterson, Miss
Hamilton, Capt	Pilcher, Miss
Harvey, Mr A M	Proud, Miss
Harvey, Mr W	Pottinger, Miss
Harvey, Mrs, and infnt	Phelan, Mr A B
Hollis, Mr	Pilcher Surg-Col
Hume, Mr Jas	Rose, Capt H
James, Mr H C	Robertson, Mr and Mrs
Kerrick, Capt G S	Sturt, Maj and Mrs
Kuyer, Master	Shaw, Dr F C
Lawson, Mr M	Troup, Mr
Loans, Mr	Womack, Mr and Mrs
McMeekin, Mr and Mrs	Wilkinson, Mrs
Mears, Mr W E	

FROM BRINDISI.

Anderson, Maj	Little, Capt
Allen, Mr W G	Logan, Mr T T
Allen, Mr H M	Love, Mr D K
Bachrack, Mr L	Mules, Mr H C
Buckle, Mr A	Mitchell, Mr T W
Butler, Mr H S	Mercer, Col C A
Bexfield, Mr	McConaghy, Surg-Col
Chase, Mr W H	Mitchell, Mr E J
Crawford, Lieut	Richardson, Mr H G
Carberry, Mr	Richardson, Mr
Ceccantini, Mr G	Ricketts, Lieut
Dean, Mr G W	Radice, Mr C
Duncan, Mr W A	Rita, Mr S M
Davies, Mr and Mrs	Smith, Surg-Maj J C
Fawcett, Surg-Lieut-Col	Swiney, Capt W G
Fisher, Mr	Strahan, Col
Gilchrist, Col	Sanders Slater, Mr
Grimes, Mr	Toker, Col A C
Gwynne, Capt J H	Thompson, Surg-Col
Garraway, Capt	Ward, Mr W E
Holmes, Mr	Woods, Capt
Hamilton, Mr R E A	Walsh, Mr C P
Innis, Mr W	Willis, Mr
Jermyn, Capt	Waterfield, Lieut
Johnson, Capt F E	Williams, Mr R K
Kirk, Lieut and Mrs	

FROM ADEN.

Tailor, Mr J, R N	Barrenos, Senior M
Willcocks, Mr J, R N	Anderson, Capt H R T
Vasper, Mr W J, R N	

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

THE COURT.

The Prince of Wales, in company with the Duc d'Orleans, on Friday visited the Comtesse de Paris at Stowe-house. The Prince has since left London for Scotland.

POLITICAL.

The Duke of Argyll, writing to a correspondent who had addressed him on the subject of the House of Lords, expresses the conviction that never in the history of human government has such a signal illustration been given of the inestimable value of two separate and independent Houses as in the course of things since 1885.

Lord Hothfield, who for 15 years was at the head of the Gladstonian party in Westmorland, has finally severed his connexion with the party on account of the "most iniquitous Budget" of the Ministry, coupled with their mode of conducting the business of the country.

Lord Ripon spoke on Friday at a luncheon given to the members of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Fountains Abbey. He remarked that a demand had been made for the annexation of Swaziland. That might be all very well for the Swazis or for the British Empire, but by treaties of 1884 and 1890 we were unable, without the sanction of the South African Republic, to annex or absorb the country of the Swazis.

An order has been issued by the Local Government Board to the overseers of the poor of all rural parishes in England and Wales containing a population of 300 and upwards, setting forth the rules framed by the Board under the Local Government Act, 1894, for conducting the elections of councillors in rural parishes.

At a meeting of the National League held in Dublin on Tuesday, Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., who presided, strongly condemned the attitude of the Government in refusing an amnesty to the Irish political prisoners, and said the action of the Anti-Parnellites in reference to the Gladstone-Tweedmouth cheques had reduced Irish representation to a byeword and a disgrace.

GENERAL.

The appointments are gazetted of Sir G. H. Wyndham to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the King of Roumania, and of Mr. E. C. H. Phipps to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of Brazil.

Mr. J. Skelton, the present chairman of the Board of Supervision, has been appointed Vice-President of the Local Government Board for Scotland; and Mr. J. P. MacDougall, advocate, and Dr. J. M'Lintock, medical officer of health for Lanarkshire, have been appointed as the second and third members of the Board.

In the course of an address at Aberdeen on Tuesday the Bishop of Chester read a letter from Mr. Gladstone, who said that for many years he had been of opinion that the principle of selling liquors for the public profit only offered the sole chance of escape from the present miserable and almost contemptible predicament. He was a friend to local option, but it could be no more than a partial and occasional remedy.

The Scotch coal strike virtually ended as far as the western district is concerned, on Monday, as about 17,000 colliers returned to work, in most cases unconditionally. The Fife miners have resolved to continue the strike, and a ballot on the question of returning to work is to be held in the Lothians.

The annual report of the Free Labour Association states that up to the end of August last 228,000 seamen had been registered as free labour men. Out of 9,786,073 male persons of 20 years of age and upwards who are working for their living in the United Kingdom, only 1,109,014 are members of trade unions, and the number of trade unionists has decreased since 1891.

The monthly memorandum of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade says that there is a fractional increase in the proportion of workpeople unemployed owing to labour disputes. But for these the labour market would appear, on the whole, in a rather more healthy condition than at the end of July. The percentage of unemployed in 53 trade unions is 7·7 per cent., compared with 7·4 per cent. at the end of July. The number of new trade disputes recorded during the month was 86, compared with 66 in July.

At a meeting of trade unionists, held on Wednesday in Canning-town, a resolution was passed condemning the conduct of the Government in regard to the unequal distribution of naval contracts, and declaring that contracts should be given to each shipbuilding district irrespective as to whether the tenders be the lowest or not.

The members of the British Dairy Farmers' Association paid a visit on Wednesday to Mr. Blyth's dairy farm at Blythwood, near Stansted, and witnessed an exhibition of dairy processes, with electricity as the motive power. At a luncheon which afterwards took place, the Lord Mayor, Sir Walter Gilbey, Mr. C. Cameron, the Earl of Cork, and Mr. Blyth were among the speakers.

The cricket match at Lord's between Gentlemen and Players of the South ended on Wednesday in a draw The Gentlemen completed their second innings for 197, of which H. T. Hewett compiled 75 by vigorous hitting. This left the Players with 206 to win, and of these they had made, when time was called, 156 for the loss of only one wicket.

Statistics furnished at a meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board held on Saturday showed that the number of fever patients under treatment in the hospitals of the Board was 2,672, as compared with 2,670 in the preceding fortnight. Only four small-pox patients had been admitted, as compared with 74 in the preceding fortnight, and there was a decrease of 45 in the number of such patients under treatment.

By a fire which broke out late on Thursday night last at the White Hart Hotel, Llandilo, Carmarthenshire, the proprietor, Mr. John Edwards, and four of his sons were burnt to death. Mrs. Edwards, her two daughters, and a servant jumped out of a window and were saved.

At Accrington, on Tuesday, the wife of a yarn-edresser killed her eldest child, a girl eight years of age, by cutting her throat, inflicted serious injuries on two younger children, and then tried to take her own life. The woman is believed to be insane.

At the Bankruptcy Court, on Tuesday, there was a sitting for the public examination of John Thomas Wright, formerly a major in the Royal Engineers, and brother of the convict Granville Wright, now serving a term of penal servitude for his participation in the Liberator frauds. The bankrupt stated that he had been chairman of J. W. Hobbs and Co. (Limited) and a director of other companies of the Balfour group, receiving about £770 per annum in remuneration. He had an interest in most of the companies, and his bankruptcy was due to the loss of the money so invested.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK

Major-Gen. W. J. Tweedie, Madras R et; Lt.-Col. H. Green-Wilkinson; Lt.-Col. Hagart; Col. J. L. Vincent; Col. J. F. Macleod; Major J. C. De la Poer Beresford, R.E.; Hon. C. Hill; Mr. C. Brandling; Lady Waterpark; Lady Comilla Gurdon; Miss Margaret Tupper.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

BATTLES FOUGHT ON LAND AND SEA.

ROUT OF A CHINESE ARMY AND SINKING OF WAR SHIPS.

ON Thursday (September 13th) the Japanese column from Pong-San made a reconnoissance in force, drawing the fire from the Chinese forts and ascertaining accurately their dispositions. This having been accomplished, the Japanese forces fell back in good order and with very little loss. By Friday night all the Japanese forces were in position for a combined attack, the Gensan column threatening the Chinese left flank, the Pong-San column facing the Chinese centre, and the Hwang-ju column operating upon the Chinese right. The latter column had been reinforced the day before by marines and bluejackets from the fleet at the mouth of the Tatong river. The Chinese had utilized the old defences at Ping-Yang and had thrown up new works, the position being an exceptionally strong one.

The battle opened on the Saturday morning at daybreak by a direct cannonade upon the Chinese works. This continued without cessation until the afternoon, the Chinese fighting their guns well and making good practice. Then a body of infantry was thrown forward and kept up a rifle fire upon the Chinese until dusk.

All the fighting during the day had been done by the Pong-San column. The Chinese defences had suffered exceedingly from the Japanese fire, but it is doubtful if the losses on either side were great, as both took advantage of shelter. The flank attacks upon the Chinese position did not develop during the day.

The Japanese had gained some advanced positions, but they mainly occupied the same ground as when the attack opened. Firing continued at intervals throughout the night. Meanwhile the two flanking columns drew a cordon round the Chinese forces. At 3 o'clock in the morning the attack was delivered simultaneously and with admirable precision. The Chinese lines, which were so strong in front, were found comparatively weak in the unsuspicious Chinamen, taken completely by surprise, fell into panic and were cut down by hundreds. They were surrounded, and at every point where they sought safety in flight they met the foe. Some of Li Hung Chang's European-drilled troops stood their ground to the last and were cut down to a man.

The Pong-San column, swarming over the damaged defences in the front, completed the discomfiture of the Chinese. Half an hour after the night attack opened the splendid position of Ping-Yang was in the possession of the Japanese.

It is believed that 20,000 Chinamen defended the position. Comparatively few of these succeeded in making their escape by flight. When the Japanese made their final assault several thousand Chinese fled panic-stricken towards the valley northward, only to find their retreat cut off. Whole regiments thereupon surrendered. The total Chinese loss from all causes is said to be 17,000, including 14,500 unwounded prisoners.

Among the officers taken was the General Tso Fook Wai, commander-in-chief of the Manchurian Army, who fought desperately to the last, and only yielded when wounded. The Japanese also succeeded in taking General Tso Paok-woi, General Wei Jink-woi, and General SeKinlin. This practically comprises the effective Chinese Staff. The prisoners are to be sent to Japan in batches of one thousand carefully guarded.

The Japanese loss amounted to 30 killed and 270 wounded, including 11 officers. This was mainly the result of the first day's fighting. Japanese attacking force outnumbered the Chinese by nearly three to one, and their artillery was superior in every respect to that of the enemy. Their victory was brilliant and complete. They captured the whole of the immense quantities of stores, provisions, arms, and ammunition in the camp, with hundreds of colours,

The Chinese admit that the Japanese have captured Ping-Yang, though they estimate their total loss at under 7,000. It is reported from Pekin that as soon as the news of the disaster arrived the enemies of Li Hung Chang obtained an Imperial edict depriving him of the three-eye peacock feather, the reason assigned for the disgrace being incapacity and negligence in making preparations for the war.

As soon as the battle was won, Field-Marshal Count Yamagata sent special couriers to the nearest field telegraph office, whence the news was wired to the Japanese Emperor at Hiroshima. Count Yamagata, who received his Majesty's congratulations in return, has issued a general order commending the troops for their excellent conduct under trying conditions.

A statement that there are still 50,000 Chinese troops between Ping-Yang and the Yalu river is, according to the Central News, unworthy of credence, as the only effective Chinese force in Korea was the one which has been defeated at Ping-Yang.

The Japanese army is now marching northwards upon Wiju, a frontier town on the main road to Mukden. Mukden is the capital of Manchuria and the sacred city of the Royal house. Wiju is expected to be reached by the end of this month.

A proclamation has been issued promising the Koreans protection and safety as long as they refrain from acts of hostility. They are also urged to resume their peaceful avocations.

The Central News states that on the 6th inst. one of the columns converging on Ping-Yang encountered a large body of Chinese cavalry. The Chinese attempted to charge, but were driven back by a heavy rifle fire and took refuge in a temporary fort. The Japanese eventually carried the intrenchments and captured a quantity of stores and ammunition. The Chinese retreated upon Ping-Yang, pursued for some distance by the enemy. The Chinese lost over 400 killed. The Japanese loss was less than 100.

From Shanghai, on the other hand, comes a statement that a body of 2,000 Japanese which recently left Fusan to march to Seoul was opposed by the Koreans, who harassed them continually. The Japanese were compelled to return to Fusan with a loss of 1,200 men.

It is now admitted at Shanghai that in the skirmish of August 13 the Chinese were defeated with a loss of 500 killed and wounded.

Captain A. E. J. Cavendish, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, has been appointed British Military Attaché with the Chinese army in Korea; and N. W. H. Du Boulay, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to the same post with the Japanese army.

THE SEA FIGHT.

On Sunday (16th ult.), when the Chinese land forces were being beaten at Ping-Yang, their sea forces were attacked while covering the disembarcation of troops at the entrance to the Yalu river.

A fortnight ago, when the Chinese War Council at Tientsin realized that it was impossible to get the reinforcements overland to Korea with sufficient promptitude, it was decided again to risk the transport of troops by sea. Taking advantage of the absence of the Japanese fleet in convoying their own transports, the second Chinese Army Corps, consisting almost entirely of Hunanese, were shipped on a number of transports for the Yalu. Before the ships had finished landing their men the Japanese attacked them, having the advantage in the weather berth.

According to the Chinese version, there was no thought of surrender on either side, and the ships of both combatants were terribly damaged. The Chen-Yuen, the finest warship in the Chinese navy, after fighting her guns to the last, was sunk by a torpedo. A smaller Chinese vessel was also blown up. The steel Chinese cruiser Chao Yung was roughly handled and ran ashore to escape capture. The steel cruiser Yang Wei was also driven ashore a complete wreck. Both these cruisers were set on fire by the enemy's shells and burnt.

The Chinese were hampered throughout by want of sufficient room for manœuvring.

The Chinese assert that the fighting lasted six hours, at the end of which time the Japanese squadron withdrew, four of their vessels having been sunk in the battle, while their remaining vessels were in a most dam

assisted them in every way possible, not one of their army of 1,300 odd men would have reached Pingyang alive. It was also owing to information from the Coreans that they were enabled to annihilate several Japanese outposts in their way, numbering from 50 to 100 men each. The exhausted state of these men when they reached Pingyang was extreme; even General Yeh gave up his mount on several occasions to carry the wounded, leading his men on foot. Fortunately there was no lack of oxen, accustomed to bear burdens, on most of the lines of march, but this notwithstanding, the feet of the troops were in a very bad state. However, a rest of only a few days enabled them to help to defeat the Japanese in the battles at Pingyang and Chungho in the middle of August. The men are now having a good rest at Pingyang.

A MOHAMMEDAN MISSION.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. HAJEE A. BROWNE.

MR. HAJEE A. BROWNE, President of the Anjuman Himayat-I-Islam, who took part in an instructive correspondence upon the Moslem as a political factor in India and the East, is about to visit Egypt and India on a mission for the promotion of his views in favour of an Anglo-Moslem Alliance. On his return, it is, we believe, Mr. Browne's intention to start a monthly Moslem magazine. The following notes of an interview with him will be read with interest as giving his own account of the aims and hopes by which he is guided in an effort that may be fraught with no small influence upon the political future of the British Empire and of the Moslem peoples of the world.

"First of all as to the object of your mission, Mr. Browne?"

"To promote an Anglo-Moslem alliance," was the answer. "I look upon the Moslem as the power which must eventually decide the political future of the East. Sir Lepel Griffin has recently called attention to the vast results that may spring from the spread of Islam in China. Other able writers, familiar with the subject, have pointed out the steadily growing power of Islam in India, Africa, and elsewhere, and, willingly or unwillingly, the European pioneers have to face the fact that if Islam continues to extend itself in the manner in which, as these writers have shown, it is now doing, the greatest and most warlike peoples of the East will, ere many decades have passed, be almost entirely Moslem. The weakness of the Moslem Governments is a factor of but very small concern. The strength of Islam lies now, as it always will, in the sway it exercises over the minds and acts of its adherents, and not in the effectiveness of its Governments or organisations. This is the most essential element of the problems of the East, but it is one commonly ignored. I know, as an indisputable fact, that the loyalty of the Moslems of India is not a mere negation, nor a mere state of passive submission. It is a positive, active feeling, based upon a sound and sincere appreciation of the treatment Islam has received and is receiving from the British Government. That the Indian Moslems have grievances is not to be denied. That they are not completely satisfied with their position is not to be ignored. But, as is most ably expressed in a letter I have recently received from a leader of Moslem thought in Bombay, the Moslems of India feel confidence in the good intentions of the Government, and are convinced that as the Indian and Home Governments and the British people become more fully acquainted with the true spirit and aspirations of Islam, those grievances will be removed, and the Moslem will take that position in the Empire he feels himself entitled to and fully able to sustain."

"Perhaps you will kindly give me your views as to what I may call the Mohammedan Renaissance."

"Islam," continued Mr. Browne, "immutable and unchangeable as it is and ever must be in the great essentials of its religious, social, and political teaching, is keenly sensitive to the causes that are now working the greatest revolution the world has ever seen in Europe—a revolution that is in sympathetic accord with the spirit of Islam; and which finds its crudest expression in the lunacy of Nihilism and Anarchy, and its highest in the growing recognition by the leaders of Christian thought and sentiment of that true brotherhood of men which has ever been the teaching of Islam—a brotherhood passed not upon a spurious and imaginary equality, but upon the eternal doctrine that "God is not a respecter of persons," and thus tending, not to the overthrow, but to the support of duly constituted and rightly exercised authority. The causes to which I refer, it is scarcely necessary to say, are, to the spread of education and the increased facility of direct and indirect intercourse between the peoples of the world. To seek, to attain, and to diffuse knowledge is according to the traditions of the Great Prophet of Islam, the highest and noblest aim outside of his immediate duty to God—that the Moslem can have. Stunned and disheartened by the political and military reverses that for a time threatened to crush the Moslem power, Islam has been more or less dormant for many decades, but throughout its widespread limits within recent years there has been an awakening that sooner or later will be followed by action that will inevitably produce results affecting the future of the world. It is impossible to show in a few necessarily brief remarks the indisputable truth of this, but everyone who knows Islam must know that, let but the right man step to the front as the leader of Islam, and he may lead the 300,000,000 of Moslems whither he will—to victory or death—in defence of Islam. The advent of such a leader is improbable, but not impossible; but the contingency that Europe has to face is not dependent upon his coming, nor with or without such a leader is it the sword of Islam that Europe has to reckon with.'

"In what do you ihink the true strength of Islam rests, Mr. Browne?"

"In this—that what it lacks as yet of numerical superiority among the homogenous peoples of the East is more than counterbalanced by its mental and physical advantages, and the fact that unlike the other peoples of Europe and Asia it has not to grope its way through toilsome and dangerous experiments towards the formation of a policy, but simply to find an adequate method of expressing and realising the policy that has been handed down as part and parcel of its inherited and inalienable constitution from the days—nay, from the very lips of its founder."

"And to what end would you direct this great power?"

"It is to me almost self-evident—for I have studied the problem as a Moslem and an Englishman for years—that in an Anglo-Moslem Alliance rests, humanly speaking, the best hopes of the attainment of a development of Islam most consistent—not only with Moslem but with Christian aspirations—for, summed up in a sentence, I take it that these aspirations may be most fitly and appropriately expressed as the desire for the ultimate triumph of the teaching of Christ as expressed by the herald angels of the Gospel—"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, goodwill among men." In alliance with England Islam will be free to devote itself to the furtherance of the educational progress that it greatly needs. Freed from political and national anxieties it can and will devote itself to mental and moral advancement, and every step that Islam makes in this direction will enhance not only her loyalty to England, but her power of rendering that loyalty an effective contributory to the welfare of the Empire. On the other hand, placed in friendly alliance with Islam, England will be freed from a source of anxiety which her ablest statesmen have already perceived to be one that, if not timely provided for, must grow from year to year until it becomes a serious menace to British interests."

"What of the Moslem magazine or periodical which you purpose publishing?"

"Just a year ago, writing to friends in India, I proposed the establishment of a journal, having for its objects the advocacy of an Anglo-Moslem alliance and, as a necessary aid to this, the defence of Islam from the host of misrepresentations and misunderstandings that stand in the way of its realisation. Not only was my proposal cordially received by prominent and influential men, but I received invitations to visit the East for the purpose of discussing the programme to be adopted. Hence my present journey. I propose, however, to devote a couple of months or so in Cairo to the study of some special topics in relation to Islam as a religious, social, and political system. On my return from India I propose to devote myself to the promotion of the Anglo-Moslem alliance and the dissemination of reliable information as to the teaching of Islam, and the wants and wishes of the Moslem peoples in touch with, or subjects, of, the British Empire; and I look with some confidence for the support of a large number of influential Englishmen, for I have already received letters expressing great sympathy with my project from men who hold most prominent positions in political and literary circles, who clearly recognise that while my mission is one the first aim of which is the welfare of Islam, it is one that appeals to all Englishmen and women, not only as conducive to the welfare of the Empire, but to that of the world at large, as providing the best and surest outlat for the enormous energy that Islam seems upon the point of putting forth. Adverse criticism, and even hostility, I must expect to meet, but I have little doubt that as the subject becomes more familiar and the various points connected with it are gradually threshed out, the result will be the cordial and complete adoption of the policy I have briefly indicated."—*Home News.*

THE following Parliamentary Paper has been issued:—(1) Royal Commission on Opium, Vol. VI., containing minutes of evidence taken before the Commission from January 29 to February 22, 1894. The present issue contains 524 pages and its price is 4s. 3d.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MR. FOWLER'S conduct of the Indian Budget debate forms the subject of favourable comment of the Indian Press. The leading journals acknowledge that the Secretary of State, on the first occasion on which he had to deal in a comprehensive manner with Indian finance, showed, not only a grasp of his subject, but also that he is likely to deal with it in a fair spirit. The financial inquiry which he promised will, it is hoped, bring home to the British mind the danger of manipulating Indian taxation with an eye to any other interest than that of the Indian peoples. His conciliatory remarks on the cotton duties, taken together with Lord Lansdowne's plain speaking in the House of Lords, have had a quieting effect on the agitation in India.

The "Englishman" pithily summarizes the view a like of the European and native community on the subject:—

It is now as well known in England as in India that the Government stooped to do a great wrong to this country for the sake of a dozen seats in Lancashire. Now, however, we are led to believe the home authorities have seen the error of their ways, and we may expect a duty on cotton imports to figure in Mr. Westland's next Financial Statement. Mr. Fowler says that Government is not opposed to a duty on cotton goods if it is coupled with a countervailing duty [a scheme no longer practicable]. Public sentiment in India has been profoundly effected by the extraordinary action of Government, both in India and in England, and the proposed countervailing duty will be strongly opposed. Bombay is already up in arms against a countervailing duty, and before long he (the Secretary of State) will learn that the Western capital has the unanimous support of public opinion in India.

Mr. Westland's recent visit to Bombay brought out conclusively, if, indeed, any further proof were required, that there is practically no competition between the Indian mills and the Lancashire factories. Bombay and Manchester produce non-competing classes of cotton goods, different in quality, different in price, and intended for entirely different classes of consumers.

The effect of a countervailing excise on the Indian mills would be, not to help Manchester, but to handicap India by a 5 per cent. duty in her trade with China and in her competition with Japan. During the past year the Japanese manufacturers have been bidding hard for the cotton supply of the Chinese ports and the Far East. For a time, indeed, it seemed as if they might oust Indian yarns from Shanghai. The Indian export trade of cotton goods to Africa and to Eastern Asia has now rallied, and the war between China and Japan will give it a further, although a temporary, impulse. But the experience of the past 11 months has made it evident that Japan, with her 46 mills and 600,000 spindles, is a rival who will shrewdly test the hold of Indian yarns and cottons on the Eastern markets. To handicap the Bombay manufacturers with a 5 per cent. excise would be one of the greatest wrongs that could, in the present juncture, be inflicted on Indian industry. A study of the Indian newspapers proves that such proposal will be met with an indignant opposition in India not less general and not less injurious to our national interests than the agitation which Mr. Fowler seeks to appease. It is to be hoped that the Secretary of State will put an end to the present undesirable state of public feeling in India either by dropping the question of counterveiling duty or by restricting it to the qualities (say from about twenty-fours) in which a possible competition between India and Lancashire might arrise.

A good deal of notice is being attracted to the improvement which has taken place in the administration of the Feudatory States. This improvement is due in part to the vigilant yet liberal policy of the Indian Foreign Office under Sir Charles Aitchison, Sir Alfred Lyall, and Sir Mortimer Durand. But it also proceeds from the fact that a new generation of princes and chiefs have grown up under the educational influence which owe their origin or chief development to Lord Mayo, 24 years ago. During the quarter of a century which has since elapsed many of the native States have passed into the hands of young men imbued with the British ideas of administration and the duties of rulers. It would be an exaggeration to say that the result has always been satisfactory. But in a majority of instances it has proved so, and the excellent management of great principalities like Mysore and Baroda, together with the improvements which have taken place among several of the Rajput and other minor States, has been frequently commented on in these columns. Among the best examples of the modern native State, Gondal holds a foremost place. Bombay papers direct attention to a remarkable document dealing with the recent progress of this State. The Thakur Sahib of Gondal, like others of the advanced type of young Indian princes, issues an Annual Administration Report of his State, on lines similar to the corresponding Annual Reports for British Provinces. The report, just issued, for 1893-94 deals with the ten years since the accession of the present ruler, and has something of the interest which attaches to the decennial progress reports issued by the India Office and by the Provincial Governments of British India. It is the first decennial report of a native State which has come under our notice.

It is written with a simplicity and a personal directness of expression very refreshing after the stereotyped phrases of the British official pattern. The Prime Minister of the State signs it, but every now and then a paragraph seems to be inserted by the Chief, dealing quite frankly with partial failures of his schemes or his own shortcomings. The present ruler of Gondal was educated at the college of chiefs at Rajkot, a sort of Indian Eton on a limited scale for the aristocracy of Western India. The report of his administration for 1893-94 begins by recalling his installation speech to his people on his coming of age ten years ago:—

It will be my earnest desire to see that justice and order prevail in my State; that life and property are well protected; that the kunbi (cultivator) enjoys the fruit of his labour, and the trader the profit of his trade; that roads are improved and communications facilitated; that education is encouraged; and provision is made for the sick poor.

The report then proposes to examine "how far the pledges given have been acted up to," somewhat in the spirit of Samuel's account of his stewardship to the Children of Israel.

Many of the measures narrated are evidently the result of a study of British methods of administration. His Highness is the great landlord of his State, and derives Rs. 900,000 from the land-tax out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,200,000. He found the land-tax collected on the old system of part in cash and part in kind, which, although fair in principle, involved in practice a vexatious interference with the operations of husbandry, and had to be carried out by a multitude of middlemen and extortionate underlings. For this method his Highness has substituted a cash assessment. The new system has the advantage of simplicity, but, while it frees the cultivator from interference and exaction, it enforces payment with a regularity unknown in the old days when a moderate bribe to an intermediary could always procure delay. As regards communications, which are the mainspring of prosperity in an agricultural State, the Thakur Sahib claims that he has done his duty. A railway system has been constructed at a total cost of 5½ million rupees, or four times the annual revenue of the State, besides large sums expended on new feeder roads and the metalling and bridging of old routes. The Thakur Sahib is now considering a scheme of loans to traders at moderate interest, which would apparently perform the functions of a State bank.

We had occasion some time ago to comment on the systems of education and of medical relief organized throughout the Gondal State. In the present summary for the ten years, it is curious to note the directly personal influence which a native ruler can exercise in such matters. The section dealing with public instruction begins with the native remark, that "his Highness having himself been educated at the colleges of Rajkot and Edinburgh is well able to appreciate the value of education." The salary of a head master on the success of the new night schools for the sons of cultivators comes apparently as much within his immediate purview as his more ambitious schemes of collegiate instruction and female education. But it is, perhaps, in the matter of taxation that the ruler of Gondal appears as the personal providence of his people. In 1885, for example, his Highness celebrated his 21st birthday by abolishing 16 kinds of taxes, which he thought were injurious to industry. In 1888, another set of imposts, including the house-tax and water-tax, were relinquished. "In honour of his 23rd birthday" the Thakur Sahib remitted old debts due to him from his subjects to the extent of Rs. 26,000.

The almost English simplicity of his life has enabled the ruler of Gondal to make these remissions to his people. He utilized his visits to Great Britain in order to study medicine, and earned his M. B. of Edinburgh and his membership of the Royal College of Physicians by passing the necessary examinations. Oxford conferred on him a D.C.L. and he is the first example of a ruling Rajput chief making a voyage round the world accompanied by his wife. The Government created him a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire and raised Gondal from the second to the first class of the Katiawar States. There is something very pleasing in the occasional note of failure and of apparently quite sincere self-depreciation which from time to time breaks in upon this narrative of progress. "None is more conscious," runs one paragraph, "of the shortcomings of his administration than his Highness himself, who knows full well what yet remains unaccomplished."

The efforts of the Indian Government to avert the destrucion of life from the bursting forth of the Gohna lake have been so completely successful as to obscure the tremendous character of the catastrophe from which thousands of human beings have escaped. At a cost of about £6,000 measures were quietly taken which have prevented, so far as is known, the loss of a single man, woman, or child. Compare with this Mr. E. F. Knight's description of a similar calamity, caused by a landslip which dammed up a temporary lake in the upper course of the Indus in 1840. It will be found at p. 307 of "Where Three Empires Meet" (1894), written before the Gohna landslip took place:—

At last the rising lake reached the top of the dam, overflowed it, forced a breach, and then with irresistible power the immese mass of water opened a deep channel through the opposing mountain. The liberated Indus once more rushed down its gorges, and the vast lake was drained in one day. Hundreds of miles away, the great wave of the flood overwhelmed a Sikh army that was encamped near Attock, and the loss of life and property all down the valley of the Indus was beyond computation.

With the substitution of the Ganges for the Indus the first two sentences accurately represent what again occurred last month. The third sentence indicates what would also have occurred but for the measures taken by the British Government.—"Times."

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

THE treaty with Japan, which was ratified on August 25, will no doubt have important and far-reaching consequences, says the "Times," but these will not become at once apparent, because the stipulations cannot begin to take effect until Japan has made similar treaties with the other Powers, while that portion of the treaty which deals with the abolition of the foreign jurisdiction and the complete opening up of the country to European trade and industrial enterprise cannot become operative for at least five years. To understand the scope and nature of the arrangements made by the treaty and the protocol one must bear in mind that the Japanese desired two things—first, a moderate increase of the tariff, or rather the recognition of their right to fix freely as they may think fit their Customs duties; and, secondly, the abolition of the foreign jurisdictions at the Treaty Ports. In return for concessions on these two points they professed themselves ready to throw the country open to foreign trade and industry, and it was on this understanding that the negotiations were initiated and carried on. The new tariff gave use to long and animated discussions—the Japanese desiring high duties and a short term, whereas the English representatives insisted on two duties and a long term. On both points a compromise was finally effected. The duties on all important articles of trade—that is to say, all article of which the annual imports exceed in value $50,000—are fixed at what is described is a slightly increased rate, whilst the tariff for articles of which the gross imports do not reach the above-mentioned sum is to be fixed by the Japanese Government as it chooses. In this way the Japanese have not only obtained a means of increasing their revenue, but, what is of more importance, they have obtained the recognition of the principle that they are free, like other nations, to adopt whatever Customs policy may seem good to them. The restrictions imposed on them by their first treaties with European Powers are thus admitted to be merely temporary, and there is no doubt that there will be a tendency to make further use of this newly-acquired liberty. Foreseeing that this tendency would probably assert itself in the form of a further increase of the Customs duties, the British representatives proposed that the treaty should be binding for at least 20 years, but their colleagues would not hear of such a long term, and after much discussion a term of 12 years was finally agreed upon.

The question of the abolition of the foreign jurisdiction was also not without difficulties. That it must be abolished sooner or later parties were agreed, but the Japanese were desirous of having it as soon as possible, whereas the British Foreign Office, taking into consideration the strong representations which had been made by the English residents in the Treaty Ports, were anxious to obtain substantial guarantees of the efficiency of the new Japanese courts. When Germany, Russia, and the United States some years ago negotiated treaties on this subject with the Mikado's Government, the idea of having a certain number of European Judges of the highest Court of Appeal was put forward and at first accepted, but when the proposal became known it created great indignation among Japanese patriots, and the consequence was that the treaties were never ratified. As the popular indignation would now have been much greater the idea could not be revived, and guarantees had to be sought elsewhere. They are believed to have been found in the agreement that this part of the treaty shall not come into operation until the new Codes have been completed and the new tribunals thoroughly organized, and on the understanding that the change will not take place for at least five years. With regard to the landed property of foreigners in the Treaty Ports, it has been agreed that the existing tenure will be transformed into perpetual leases without augmentation of rent.

But what to be the "guid pro quo" for these important concessions? So far as we are informed, it is to consist in the throwing oben of the entire country to British trade and industry. At present the foreign trade is strictly confined to the Treaty Ports, and is entirely in the hands of a comparatively small number of Japanese and foreign merchants, hampered by many restrictions. A portion of these restrictions is to be done away with as soon as the new tariff is introduced. Merchants eye seen travel about the country not merely for health or scientific investigations as at present, and they may make certain preparations for future commercial and industrial activity, but they are not to engage in trade or industry. The right to carry on trade or factories is not to be acorded until the freign jurisdiction is abolished.

Such is in brief, the information which has transpired with regard to the treaty, but it is impossible to speak with confidence of the details of the arrangement until the text of the treaty and of the protocol, together with the correspondence throwing light on the negotations has been published.

It has transpired that the United States would have been beforehand with Great Britain of concluding a treaty with Japan abolishing extra-territorial jurisdiction but for other and disturbing elements in the negotations with which Great Britain was not obliged to contend. The most important of these difficulties has the question of immigration, which has become a serious matter in the United States. Certain Western Senators have been apprehensive of an invasion of Japanese coolies involving questions as grave as the Chinese labour porblem, and Japan and the United States have not yet been able to arrange satisfactory terms. The conclusion of the treaty is expected, however, in the not distant future.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

THE following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have obtained the first sixty-one places in the recent open competitive examination for the Civil Service of India, but their selection is conditional on their passing a medical examination, which will be held in London in the course of a few days. Marks as appended:—

Pim, A W	3114	Baker, C A	1721
Farquharson, A S L	3036	Lewis-Jones, L H	1715
Hailey, W M	2990	Mac Kenna, J	1695
Sheepshanks, R	2963	Tyler, H G S	1693
Cunliffe, A T	2471	Turner, F C	1684
Bryant, J F	2433	Allen, B	1683
Percival, P E	2377	Scrope, H W P	1677
Bushell, W D	2362	Langley, A	1669
Clarke, G R	2188	Ashe, R W D'E	1655
Dadachanji, P K	2180	Withers, J H	1633
Webb, C M	2173	Trotman, C N	1628
Clarke, R T	2148	Crawford, W M	1593
Wood, R B	2145	Forrester, E E	1587
Coupland, H	2135	Rennie, F P	1586
Grant, A H	2112	Stevinson, J S	1585
Fell, G B H	2048	Whitley, M H	1582
Allen, E C	2041	Blennerhassett, A C F H, M B	1570
Lowry, W E	1984	Colquhoun, H A C	1569
Stephenson, H L	1916	Dixon, F D	1555
Yusuf-Ali, A bin Khan Bahadur	1911	Oakden, R	1531
Ghosal, Jyotsnath	1902	Edwardes, S M	1547
Moore, H C	1867	Hussanally, A A	1543
Blackwood, J R	1838	Borthoud, C H	1539
Clarke, L G	1854	Fox, H M E	1537
Poyster, G M	1845	Banerji, A B	1535
Willmott, A B	1836	Clay, B	1534
Hodson, T C	1796	Garrett, A	1501
Painter, H L	1782	Chand, D T	1493
Hart, S C	1768	Varley, F J	1476
Cowie, F S	1765	Cabell, W H L	1473
Botty, P A	1746		

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 7th October, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	Nil	..	..	..	..
Teheran	7	8	12 a.m.	..	17
Suez	7	2	20 p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 7th October, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	20	...	4
„ Karachi	...	7	..	1
„ Madras	..	10	..	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 7.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.

Cable Hongkong-Macao interrupted.

Telegrams in secret language for Foochow can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Page 61 of Telegraph guide insert Gwadur rate via Karachi fourteen annas per word from Karachi via land lines two annas a word.

THE FRENCH AND MADAGASCAR.

THE Madagascar Consul in London has made a statement regarding the situation in Madagascar and the De Vilers mission. He says:—

"The French Press are putting forward extravagant demands with regard to Madagascar, but it by no means follows that the conditions which M. Le Myre de Vilers is instructed to demand are inaccordance with those newspaper statements. They will, however, serve a purpose in preparing the Malagasy for the French Envoy, and perhaps in making it easier for France to get what she wants—viz., the consent of the Hova Government to a French protectorate. The despacth of a French squadron to Madagascar will surffice to show the Malagasy that France is in earnest. If M. de Vilers does not get satisfaction from the Hova Government these warships will be in readiness to blockade the coasts, a proceeding which will stop all legitimate trade and will principally affect Great Britain, whose commerce is far and away ahead of that of other nations in the island.

"In my opinion it is a great mistake to send M. de Vilers to Antananarivo. He lost prestige with the Malagasy when, some years ago, he hauled down the French flag at the capital, hoping thereby to make the Malagasy accede to the views which he was then pressing. He actually made a pretence of leaving the capital for Tamatave, but returned and practically gave in to the Prime Minister. The latter is hot, therefore, likely to pay much regard to him now.

"It is very difficult to know what France really wants. It is quite clear that it is not out of philanthropic motives towards the natives that France is pursuing her claims, but from her conviction of the naval and military importance of Madagascar in view of a future war.

"I do not for a moment suppose that Great Britain will allow France actually to annex Madagascar. If she only takes the northern part she will get all she wants from a strategic point of view without interfering with any commercial interests except to a very limited extent.

"The harbour of Diego Suarez is a magnificent land-locked one, and from it, in the event of the Suez Canal being blocked, a few French cruisers could cripple all British trade with India, Australia, and the Cape. In order to insure safety all British trade going eastward from the Cape of Good Hope would have to be conveyed by war-vessels. With regard to the trade with Madagascar it is difficult," said the Consul in conclusion, "to give actual figures. Great Britain has four-tenths of the total trade; next comes the United States with three-tenths, Germany with two-tenths, and France with only one-tenth of the entire import and export trade of the island. A good deal of British, German, and American trade is, however, carried in French bottom. The British import are principally Manchester goods and hardware, and the exports comprise indiarubber, raffia fibre, hides, beeswax, and other articles. The American trade is in the hands of two large firms of Boston and Salem, Massachusetts, who import cotton goods and take in return indiarubber and hides. The Germans are represented by one large Hamburg firm and by one or two smaller houses. The French have no really high-class or important firm in the island, butare represented by a number of small houses. Most of the trading houses have stations at Tamatave and other places along the coast."

The French Ambassador retorts that "the Madagascar Consul has no existence," the British Government having withdrawn their exequatur from such officials several years ago, and the Hova Government being represented in foreign countries by the agents of France.

According to statements made in Paris by a person who is said to be well-informed, the demands which M. Le Myre de Vilers has been instructed to make on the Hova Government include the right to acquire freehold tenure of land in Madagascar, the presence of a French official adviser with every Hova local governor, an increase in the number of French troops stationed at the capital, and an increase of land round Diego Saurez. "It is a mistake," according to this authority, "to suppose that the Hova Government is more friendly towards the British than towards the French. The Malagasy proverb has it that "Hazo and Tazo" (forest and fever) are the country's greatest protection against foreigners, and so they will doubtless prove. The cemetery at Tamatave is full of the graves of French soldiers who died during the last war, not so much in fighting as from fever. At the same time the native troops must be reckoned with. Some of them have been carefully trained by foreign officers—both English and French. If the French strike a decisive blow at the very beginning the Hovas may be disheartened, but even then no European army could reach the capital without serious delay and heavy loss. The Hovas are the most powerful tribe in the island, and, although numerically by far the smallest, they are by reason of their intelligence the governing race. As far as the rest of the Malagasy are concerned, they are too ignorant to care very much what happens."

Reuter's agency in London has received a communication saying, "It is of course to be understood that, whatever action France may deem it necessary to take in Madagascar, the treaties concluded with the Hova Government by Great Britain will subsist as provided for by the agreement concluded between Great Britain and France when the protectorate of the island was undertaken by the latter Power."

The "Politique Coloniale" of Paris says that the two classes of persons in Madagascar who are the enemies of France are a number of traders, mostly English subjects, who have obtained from the Prime Minister concessions not recognized by the French Government, and the native functionaries and adherents of the Prime Minister. The whole policy of the Hovas, it is added, is to deceive Europe, and in particular the French Government.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

THE Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava intends for the future to undertake herself the secretarial duties of the United Kingdom branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, as Susan, Countess of Malmesbury, has recently resigned this office. Communications concerning the fund may either be addressed to Lady Dufferin or to Miss Edith Heather Bigg, 14, Radnor-place, Hyde Park, by whom she will be assisted in the work.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th September, 1894, on 45 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	600	200	10	810
Or per mile of Railway	13	5	....	18
For previous 10 weeks of half-year.	5,453	3,196	242	8,891
Total for 11 weeks...	6,053	3,396	252	9,701
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 25 miles open)	441	304	4	749
Per mile of Ry. do.	18	12	.....	30
Total to corresponding date do.	5,044	2,224	94	7,362

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 61
Do. to date ..... „ 2,339

It is only a year or two since the recoguised conventions were traversed by the Queen's decision to permit an article to appear, corrected by her own hand, in the *Strand Magazine* on a theme relating to her own girlhood. More recently she directed the inspector of the Palace at Windsor to compile for the occasional use of distinguished visitors a brief summary of the contents of those parts of the Castle which are strictly reserved for the occupation of the Court. The success of Mr. Leonard Collman's effort has been so great that he was encouraged to prepare an authorised guide to the Castle as a whole, and this book is now in the hands of the public. The text (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Evening News*) has been subjected to the close scrutiny of the responsible chiefs, and even of the Queen herself, and one of its merits lies in the fact that it destroys at one blow many archaic beliefs relating to the Royal borough which have been the stock facts of the guide-books in foreign lands.

THE undermentioned officers of Royal Engineers are coming out to India to succeed to the vacancies in the Indian Establishment noted against their names:—Second-Lieutenants H. Biddulph, *vice* Lieutenant E. R. Stokes-Roberts, reverted to the Imperial Establishment; H. E. Winsole, *vice* Captain E. H. Bland, reverted; H. B. Pearson, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Savi, retired; L. E. Hopkins, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Smith, retired; W. Robertson and C. F. Anderson, *vice* Captains C. F. Close and W. A. Liddell, reverted.

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FUNDAMENTAL RELIGIOUS IDEAS.

THE chief difference between Christianity and various Oriental religions is a subject dealt with by the Rev. T. P. Hughes, D.D., (formerly a missionary at Peshawar) in the columns of the "American Independent":—

It is difficult for those trained in Western modes of thought to define clearly what the Oriental thinkers of past centuries have meant by what we call metempsychosis, or the transmigration of soul.

The difficulty arises from three circumstances: The religionists of the Orient have no very clear and well-defined expression of the doctrine; the Aryan races, as distinguished from the Semitic, seem always to have taken the doctrine for granted in all their varied forms of belief and Christian writers are necessarily somewhat confused in their efforts to define the doctrine because of the incorrectness of their own terminology with reference to the soul life. It is only recently the Christian philosophers have attempted to distinguish between that soul-life and spirit-life as is so clearly indicated in the teaching of St. Paul when he prays that the Christians of Thessalonica may be preserved in spirit in soul, and in body; and when, in the Epistle to the Hebrews (assuming that he is the author of that letter), he declares that the word of God is quick and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit.

The teaching of the New Testament would seem to imply that man is of a tripartite nature. With Hindus and Buddhists such is not the case. Nothing is more contrary to their conception of human life than the supposition that it is of a tripartite nature. With them God is life, eternally and universally diffused life. It is, therefore, confusing to employ the word "soul" in the discussion of the subject. In fact, the expression "transmigration of soul" is neither a correct rendering nor even a correct translation of the word metempsychosis. It is "transmigration of life."

The ancient Vedas of the Hindus teach that there is only one real existing life with which all material substances are identified, and from which the life of all animated beings, whether men, animals, vegetables, or even minerals and stones (for these they understand to be animated) do proceed.

The following is an extract from the Upanishads, or the philosophical section of the Vedas.

Whatever exists within this universe
Is full to be regarded as enveloped
By the great Brahm, as if wrapt in a vesture.
There is only one Being who exists.

The expression Brahm must not be confused with the Hindu Brahma, who with Vishna and Shiva constitute the Hindu Trinity; for with them the trinity is a simple emanation.

The Vedas describe what we call the living souls of mankind as proceeding from Brahm (God) just as consubstantial sparks proceed in a thousand ways from a blazing fire. Each one of these sparks having been cast into space becomes a separate entity, and environed with different conditions.

The Persian Mystics convey the same idea by likening God to a great ocean of divinity, and the soul of man to a drop from the great ocean, pure in itself, but polluted in its contact with worldly conditions.

With Brahmanical philosophers the word Atman is the self, the ego consciousness, that something in man that says I. This Atman is received as a metaphysical entity behind man's sensations, thoughts, and activities. It is not the eye that sees, but the seer in the eye; it is not the ear that hears, but the hearer in the ear, &c. That mysterious being in man which says, I am this person; I possess eyes, ears, nose, tongue, &c., is only the agent of man's activity; behind it all is the Atman, or self, the mind stuff, which looks on as a spectator.

It is this peculiar conception of human existence which causes such confusion in Oriental thought and ethics with regard to the responsibility of man for his moral and even immoral actions. Some mystics have maintained that the ego of consciousness is not responsible for the actions of the body.

It is difficult to understand the teaching of the Oriental Mystic as to the mutual relation of life and body, or, as they would say, mind and body: but there is, perhaps, some consolation in the fact that these worthies themselves are very often confused regarding the question.

Jalalu din ar Rumi, in his great work, "The Masnavi," represents the human soul as seeking admission into the sanctuary of Divinity, thus:

One knocked at the door of Divinity, and a voice from within inquired. "Who is there?" Then he answered, "It is I." And the voice from within replied, "This house will not hold thee and me." So the door remained shut. Then he sped away into the wilderness, and fasted and prayed in solitude. Then, after a year, he returned and knocked at the door of Divinity, and he voice again demanded, "Who is there?" and the traveller replied, "It is thou." Then the door of Divinity opened wide and the traveller entered in.

In other words, he was, according to the Sufi Mystic, absorbed into the ocean of Divinity according to Hindu philosophy he reentered into the eternal Brahm, and, according to Gautama, the Buddha, he obtained Nirvana.

It seems to have been a characteristic of Buddhism that it swept away to some extent the Brahminical notion of a soul flitting about in order to seek an entity, and it established the doctrine of what may be called "Transmission of Character" in addition to the doctrine transmigration of life. The doctrine existed before, but Gautama emphasized it. He taught that life originally, whether it be the life of a man, a tree, or a stone, has originated just as a spark from the fire or a drop from the ocean, but that in its transit it contracts environments. In the "Deegha Nikaya," a Buddhist work, the writer states that Gautama taught that the soul and all matter is eternal, and that there is no newly existing substance. Living beings pass away, they transmigrate, they die and are born again, but they are eternal. As soon as a sentient being dies a new being is produced, according to the Karma or desert or merit of the being who has died. This state of existence is no reward or punishment, but merely the outcome of environment or association. All the causes which produce this new being are said to be trishna, or thirst, and upadana, or yearning.

The Buddhists do not say that Gautama first discovered this conception of the transmigration of character, but they maintain that he received additional light on four great truths. First, that suffering exists wherever there is life; second, that life is caused or rather sustained by volition and desire; third, that release from suffering can only be obtained by the extinction of conscious life; fourth, that this extinction can only be obtained by following in the "path." This extinction is called Nirvana, which, literally translated, is annihilation of the Buddhist. It is the fana of the Persian Mystic, which also means extinction. It is the lahut of the Arabian Mystic, which also means annihilation. It is the absorption of the Hindu, which is expressed by a variety of terms; but of course it is impossible for the Hindu to say that a soul is annihilated when it is absorbed into the self-existing Brahm.

Buddhist writers always liken Nirvana to the going out of the flame of a lamp. We Westerns would naturally say that when the flame of a candle

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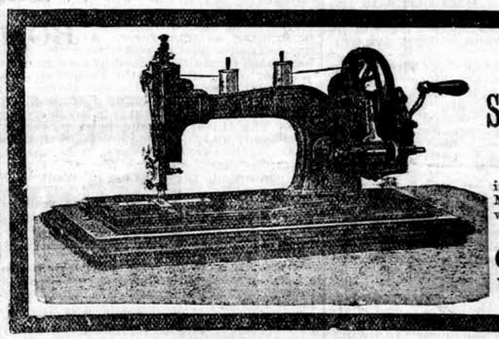

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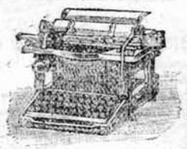

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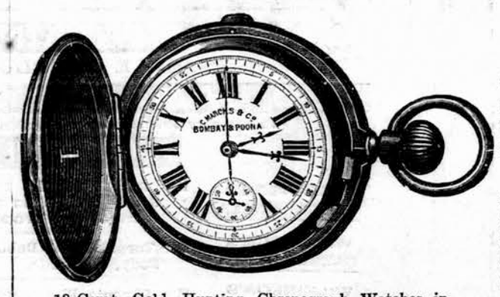

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The Chronographs enumerated below are guaranteed to give most accurate results, every single part being carefully made, and the whole put together by the most intelligent hands and regulated to an infinitisimal fraction of time, as otherwise serious monetary losses must result by those who use them.

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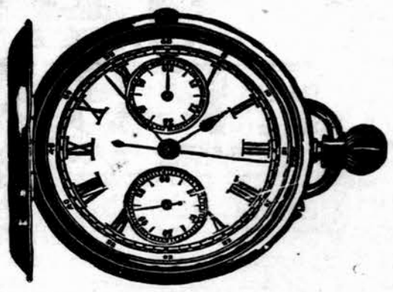
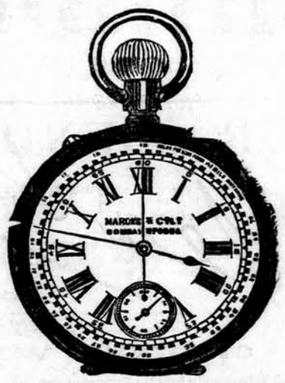


18-Carat Gold Hunting Chronograph Watches in Keyless action and movement of a very high class ..... Rs. 400
Ditto do. in Crystal face ..... „ 350
Silver Hunting Watch ..... „ 275
Ditto Crystal face ..... „ 240
Silver Watch of cheaper construction ..... „ 140

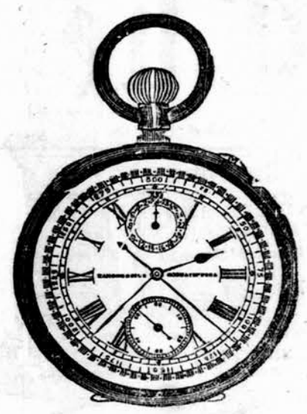
18-Carat Gold Hunting or ¼ Hunting Chronograph with the addition of a minute recorder. Movement of Perfection Quality ..... Rs. 550
Ditto do. Crystal face ..... „ 500
Silver do. Hunting case ..... „ 240
Ditto do. Crystal face ..... „ 220

Gold Crystal face Keyless, Chronograph. The "Trainers" ..... Rs. 185
Do. do. with minute recorder ..... „ 210
Silver do. do. ..... „ 95
Do. Half-hunting ..... „ 110
Nickel Silver Crystal face, a good ard Watch ..... „ 60

Illustration shows the Chronograph dial the Watch dial is on the obverse. A Chronograph for rough use.
Gold case ..... Rs. 175
Silver do. ..... „ 65
Nickel Silver with Chronograph only ..... „ 35



Speed Chronograph, made and marked to register rates of locomotion at ¼ mile distances.
18-Carat Gold case ..... Rs. 375
Silver Crystal face ..... „ 250
Do. do. cheaper construction „ 120



Gold Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watch of the Highest Quality. Having a minute recorder ..... Rs. 650
Do. do. with double Chronograph action, an invaluable watch for timing 2 horses simultaneously ..... „ 1,200

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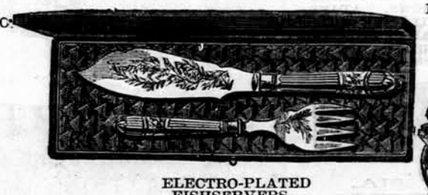

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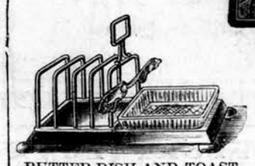

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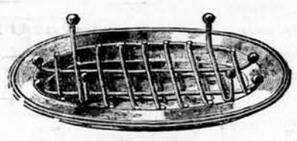

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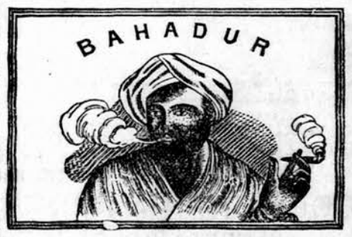

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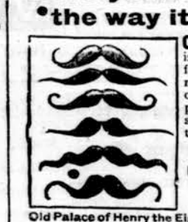

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